

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## OKLAHOMA'S VOTE HELD REPUDIATION OF WALTON POLICY

Result Not Called Indorsement of Klan but of Law and Order—Governor Chief Issue

Spectacular Use of Military and Bombastic Statements Defeated Him, Survey Shows

By Staff Correspondent

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 3.—Oklahoma's vote virtually asking the impeachment of Gov. C. Walton, records the State's repudiation of an executive who, while making wholesale accusation of lawlessness against others took the law into his own hands. Far from setting down Oklahoma as a commonwealth condoning extra-legal methods, the election bears witness to the law-abiding character of its people.

The result cannot be considered in any light an indorsement of midnight whippings, whoever their author, nor of the Ku Klux Klan. The issue was Governor Walton himself. By his spectacular use of the military in a State quieter than it had been for years, by his sensational statements to the press he made himself a national figure.

The same people who less than a year ago gave him the greatest majority a Governor of Oklahoma ever received now have passed judgment upon him.

They went to the polls to vote on a man who early in his public life in Oklahoma City had beaten injunctions by plowing up streets before sunrise, who later released so many criminals from the penitentiary that his closest friend granted he had erred, and who on the eve of balloting tried to prevent it because he had not been able to get his propaganda out to the voters.

"The Governor had the right to call out the militia, but whether he has proved his case for doing it is another question," said George F. Short, Attorney-General of Oklahoma, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. That question the voters passed on yesterday.

Called "Headstrong" They wrote him down not as the peerless champion of law enforcement waging a hand-to-hand battle against

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## NATIONAL BANK BRANCHES BARRED.

### RULES MR. DAUGHERTY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—National banks are forbidden by law from engaging in the branch banking business, even within the cities in which they are located, Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, holds in an opinion explained today to the joint congressional banking commission by R. C. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency. The comptroller told the committee that national banks could not properly be permitted to establish these outside facilities in any city or locality where state laws or practices prohibit state banks from rendering similar services.

Mr. Dawes declared that authorization to national banks to establish additional offices within the cities of their location would be of great advantage in certain localities where state banks already are extending their services in this manner.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN BOSTON OCT. 31

David Lloyd George will visit Boston on Oct. 31, Mayor Curley announced yesterday after a call paid him by Sir Alfred Cope, secretary to the former British Premier.

The former British Premier is scheduled to arrive in New York next Friday. He will go on to Canada, then to Minneapolis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, where he will call on the President on Oct. 25, and finally Boston.

## AERONAUTICS SEEN AS AN AID TO FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Speakers at Aero Congress Differ as to Extent of Actual Money Saving Likely to Be Effected

### White House Summons Governors to Confer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Invitations were sent out from the White House today to the governors of the 48 states for a conference with President Coolidge, Oct. 26, to discuss law enforcement, particularly as applied to the prohibition, immigration and anti-narcotic statutes.

## FEDERAL MONEY FOR FARM "CO-OPS"

President Sends Commission to Northwest to Organize Marketing Associations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Eugene Meyer, managing director, and Frank W. Mondell, director, of the War Finance Corporation and a representative of the Department of Agriculture, were directed by President Coolidge today to leave Washington immediately for the central northwest to discuss with the wheat growers of that section the formation of co-operative marketing associations which might avail themselves of Government funds under the new Rural Credits Act.

The officials will be charged with directing the formation of co-operative associations among the wheat growers similar to those which have been operated successfully among the cotton planters of the south, the raisin growers of California and the fruit raisers of the Pacific coast.

The plan of the administration contemplates that upon organization of these co-operative associations, funds for the central northwest to discuss with the wheat growers of that section the formation of co-operative marketing associations which might avail themselves of Government funds under the new Rural Credits Act.

Meanwhile the President and the Cabinet will continue to study the agricultural situation with a view to providing further remedial measures. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, still is at work on details of his recommendations for reduction in freight rates and formation of an export corporation.

The President tomorrow will meet with the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation for additional consideration of the federal proposal that the war finance corporation accept the settlement received by wheat growers from foreign purchasers of their products.

## STRENUOUS EFFORTS BEING MADE TO ELECT TSAO KUN PRESIDENT

PEKING, Oct. 3.—Tao K'un's supporters are making strenuous efforts to insure his election as President at the meeting of Parliament scheduled for Friday. Confidence in his election is indicated by a recent request from the Presidential aspirant to the Cabinet to instruct the staff at the President's office to prepare to resume their duties in the near future and by his sending money for the repairing and refitting of the Presidential palace.

In cash there is \$4,000,000 set aside to insure his election, but the payments will not be made until after the vote is delivered.

The best information indicates that there are sufficient Parliamentarians in Peking to insure a quorum if all attend.

## DIAMOND CUTTERS STRIKE

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.—The employees in the diamond trade decided not to work today in protest against the cutters of large diamonds, with the result that more than 1600 diamond cutters went out on strike yesterday. A general strike in the industry is probable.

Boston, Mass.—Seekers of happiness must put the taint of money out of their minds to gain their quest, Dr. Alexander McCall, Philadelphia minister, declared in an address in King's Chapel here.

Washington.—National banks, in increasing numbers, are withdrawing from the Federal Reserve system and obtaining state charters so as to engage in branch banking business, Daniel R. Ciesinger, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board testified before congressional commission, studying the condition.

Honolulu.—Private schools in Hawaii conducted by nationals other than those of the Far East may be compelled to pay the tax of \$1 annually for each pupil enrolled, which was set by the alien language school laws adopted by the recent Legislature, according to legal authorities here.

## ALIENS PROVE PREY FOR WETS AS THEY ARRIVE IN AMERICA

Won Over to Liquor Forces Before Leaving Dock—Learn to Mock Prohibition Laws

"Land of Liberty" Versus "No Beer" Argument Wins Many in Chicago Crusade

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—When the immigrant ship nears New York amid the harbor whistles and the rumble of the city, and its passengers see the Statue of Liberty for the first time, gray-green in the morning, the men and women aboard, whether Luigi Diaz and family from Italy or Alexis Rykoff, Myra and six children from Russia, are prepared to accept the American Nation and all its laws.

Half a dozen years later, Luigi and Alexis and all the hundreds of thousands of their fellows are naturalized and voting in American elections. What is their attitude toward prohibition? Chicago gives a clue. It has more foreign born than all the people in any one of 15 states that could be named. Adding those of foreign parents, Chicago has more citizens of foreign antecedents than there are in any one of 26 states that could be named.

Greeted By Wets These foreigners come from wet Europe. The American wet headquarters has done its utmost to reach them since they arrived, through the foreign language press, organizations of foreign voters, and its present campaign of propaganda by which it hopes to bring back beer and wine. Some of the immigrants, notably those from Scandinavia, are as dry as Volstead from the start, many more—probably the majority—become whole-hearted supporters of all American customs and recognize what they and their children gain by prohibition. But a proportion of the immigrants, met at the dock by the wet arguments, are

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## ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES PLEAD FOR TRUNK LINE CONSOLIDATION

Charles A. Andrews Tells Interstate Board New England Needs Parity of Rates

Declaring that the present rate structure is full of unfairness and inconsistencies, and presenting a plan designed to establish a greater equality of opportunity for industry in the matter of freight rates, Charles A. Andrews, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, urged the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting in Boston today to take up the question of trunk line consolidation of the New England railroads before the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting in Boston today.

With all the evidence in support of the Storrow committee's report favoring a New England system before it, the commission turned its attention today to the other side of the issue. Mr. Andrews, speaking for the largest organization of industry in the State, took up the entire morning session in favor of the trunk lines, presenting the central arguments of those who take exception to the Storrow report.

Parity of Rates Needed Starting with the question of rates on freight, Mr. Andrews declared that both the rates in New England, and in and out of that section constitute a disability. Parity of rates are needed. The whole idea of the consolidation act is to so constitute ownership of railroad property, Mr. Andrews said, that the high spots and low spots may be merged and spread over larger sections rather than smaller. That, he asserted, is the whole philosophy of consolidation.

Turning to one of the questions that has troubled those considering the possibility of trunk-line control, Mr. Andrews said, has been the conviction that control of the gateways will be lost. The Associated Industries, he said, do not share this apprehension because of the power vested in the commission under the act. He added that it is not felt that any trunk line will resort to practices of monopoly that would irritate both other trunk lines and their shippers. Such a policy would be inconsistent with sound business sense, he declared.

Resident Management On the question of resident management, Mr. Andrews asserted that in the event of consolidation with the trunk lines there should be at hand and accessible to the regions served some authority ample to take care of problems between shipper and carriers. Business organizations have their local managers with power to settle questions of the day's business, he said. The trunk lines, Mr. Andrews added, might find it to their advantage to have New England directors in the event of consolidation.

Other points brought out were that the Associated Industries does not advocate any specific form of trunk line consolidation. It was pointed out that

## Ruhr Should Vanish from Earth Since It "No Longer Belongs to Us," Declares the Bavarian Mussolini

Adolf Hitler, in an Exclusive Interview, Condemns Berlin Government's "Liquidation" of Conflict, and Throws Down Gauntlet to Dr. von Kahr

By Special Cable MUNICH, Oct. 3.—In an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here, Adolf Hitler, leader of the German Fascist movement, has thrown down the gauntlet at the feet of Dr. von Kahr who, following the resignation of Dr. von Kulling, the anti-Separatist Premier of Bavaria, is supreme head of this one-time kingdom. Herr Hitler said:

My organization and I shall continue along our way and Dr. von Kahr knows where to find us. We doubt whether Dr. von Kahr has the strength necessary to carry the Nationalist movement across Bavaria into the rest of Germany. The Monitor correspondent found Herr Hitler at the Fascist headquarters in Munich. An anteroom of his office was filled with men of military age who showed unmistakable signs of service during the World War. His headquarters resemble a hive of swarming bees. The activity is most pronounced and it was clear to any observer that while Dr. von Kahr is today in charge of the Government, Herr Hitler has a potential armed strength which is not to be regarded lightly and which the writer is informed Dr. von Kahr does not regard lightly.

Adolf Hitler—the Bavarian Mussolini—is a middle-aged man with clear-cut features. He dresses modestly. His dark hair is carefully parted and his face, with the exception of a small, closely-cropped military moustache, is clean shaven. He has sharp eyes and stares hard into the face of his callers, as if he wished to read what is going on in their thoughts.

Refuses to Disclose Plan While speaking to the Monitor correspondent he made frequent gestures with his hands to emphasize his remarks. At times he made excited gestures and he raised his voice and emphasized his words, which he wished distinctly to impress upon his interviewer. He declared:

What has been possible in Italy also is possible in Germany, where the German people, under Mussolini, would fall down on their knees before him and worship him more than Mussolini ever has been worshipped in Italy.

When the writer asked Herr Hitler to define his attitude toward the Berlin Government's "liquidation" of the Ruhr conflict his eyes sparkled and raising his voice, he almost shouted:

Between war against France and submission to France there is a third thing possible. We would never submit to France, and would never have arrived at an agreement on the present basis. If I had been at the head of the Government, the Ruhr district would have been burned down as Moscow was burned by the Russians. France would never have found a single tree or a bridge there. Since the Ruhr district no longer belongs to us, it should vanish from the face of the earth.

Herr Hitler, however, refused to disclose his plan of campaign against

## SPLendor OF CHICAGO'S FAIR IS REPRODUCED IN MINIATURE

Historical Society Stages Elaborate Exhibit of White City of '93—Photographs and Objects Complete Illusion

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Chicagoans are living the great World's Fair of '93 all over again this week—that is, those of them who were here when the White City attracted the awe and admiration of the nations. Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the World's Columbian Exposition officially began today, under the direction of the Chicago Historical Society, in co-operation with various civic organizations.

The chief feature of the observance is an elaborate exhibit, reminiscent of the World's Fair, conducted by the Historical Society at the Marshall Field & Company store, for the convenience of the downtown throngs. Incidental conferences and exercises in the public schools are other features of the week.

"Not things but men," was the motto of the World's Fair, and "Not men but ideas," that of its auxiliary congresses. The present exhibition and celebration is designed to bring out the fact that the World's Fair in Chicago constituted a second discovery of America to the extent that it demonstrated to the world and to America itself that culture and accomplishment had penetrated to the core of the continent, and that in ideas America was in a position no longer of pupil at the knees of Europe, but of leader in enlightened endeavor.

It is fitting that women, who came to the fore in the World's Fair period, should have a prominent part in the present exhibition, continuing the great tradition of the "Board of Lady Managers," which at first excited so much laughter among Europeans, but which under the leadership of Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Ellen M. Hennott became a power in the world.

Approaching the scene of the present exhibition, one sees that there has been an admirable effort to suggest the effect of the White City's Court of Honor, by means of an actual photo-

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## CHANCELLOR SEEKS UTMOST AUTHORITY FOR REICH CABINET

Dr. Stresemann Lays Government's Program Before Leaders of Coalition Parties

After Sitting Until 4 A. M. Compromise Is Reached—Two Ministers Resign

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A most acute cabinet crisis has occurred here. It has been precipitated by Dr. Scholz, Reichstag leader of the German People's Party to which it will be remembered the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, himself belongs. Dr. Scholz has apparently come to the conclusion that Germany's position is so desperate that it is necessary to strengthen the Government by bringing into it the German Nationalists, who are now in opposition, although this can hardly be done without a breach with the Social Democrats who constitute the largest individual party in the Reichstag.

The imminent of the crisis became apparent on Tuesday morning when Dr. Stresemann met the leaders of all the coalition parties and laid before them the program decided upon by the Cabinet yesterday. This program includes a far-reaching measure which would give authority to the Cabinet to deal summarily with economic and financial questions until the end of March next. Dr. Stresemann explained that without this measure it would be impossible to deal sufficiently promptly with the urgent questions as they arise in the present emergency—including apparently those concerning currency collapse and the problem of feeding the people through the coming winter.

### Chancellor's Radical Proposals

His proposals also dealt with the problem of increasing the productivity of industry by rendering the present statutory eight-hour day more "elastic," and by putting capital and labor upon a more equal footing in regard to the application of compulsion to both alike.

Dr. Scholz at once said that his

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## Dr. von Kahr, Bavaria's Nominal Dictator, Shows Resolve to Clash With German Reich

By Special Cable

MUNICH, Oct. 3.—Bavaria is on the eve of a very serious crisis. It seems as if at last the question is to be settled: Who is the stronger in Germany, the Republicans and Democrats or the reactionaries and militarists? The tackling of this question has been postponed year after year because neither the Republican governments nor the reactionaries themselves felt inclined to fight it out. The governments because they dreaded this test of their strength, the reactionaries because they were not ready. But they are ready now and have challenged the Republican government to cross swords with them.

The determination of Dr. Gustav von Kahr, nominal dictator of Bavaria, to risk a break with Berlin and to let it be proved who is the stronger of the two has now become more apparent than ever before by his official statement which he made before representatives of the local press here yesterday. In this interview, according to the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten, Dr. von Kahr said: "There is only the Right and the Left, and this clear distinction will never lead to a compromise, but only to a clash. The suspension of the laws for the protection of the Republic ordered by me, as well as the dissolution of the self-defense organizations of Social Democrats were the first steps toward clarifying the situation. More will follow."

One high government official here gave The Christian Science Monitor correspondent the following description of Dr. von Kahr's intentions: "The new General States' Commission intends to crush the Social Democrats once and for all, since he intends to steer a nationalistic course, to which the Social Democrats object. He is perfectly aware that this will bring about a conflict with Berlin, but he is prepared to risk the test of who is the strongest. He rescinded the laws for the protection of the Republic because they were in his way, and in refusing to obey the orders from Berlin to suspend Adolf Hitler's organ, he wanted to show he was master in his own house concerning Bavarian affairs."

But the Social Democrats, because they are for the Republic and against the reactionaries, are not the only people who worry Dr. von Kahr. There is one much nearer to him against whom he has engaged in a bitter and, perhaps, just as remorseless struggle. This man is Adolf Hitler, who is determined to lead the Nationalists. Herr Hitler is regarded here in Government circles as a "new comer and an outsider who ascended the ladder of fame too rapidly and now overrates his own importance."

The persecution of the Social Democrats is naturally creating great bitterness among the workmen, who, if their leaders permitted, would enter into a general strike today. But the Social Democrat leaders know very well that they are utterly helpless without support from Berlin, but they now believe such support is forthcoming.

Herr Auer, leader of the Social Democrats here returned to Munich from

### Chicago's Record of Progress

Chicago's Fair of '93 Seen in Miniature  
Chicago's Theatrical Independence 1  
White City's Influence on City Planning 7  
Dracoe League Studies Audience 7  
Public Library's Expansion 12  
Steady Increase in Rail Trackage 12  
World's Fair Brought City Plan Idea 13  
Beauty Kept Face with Business 13  
Parks Are Voted Chief Attraction 13  
Chicago River Voted Big Part 14  
Out-of-Doors Interests 14  
Women's Equal Representation 15  
Flight 15  
Club Women Prove "Useful Citizens" 15  
Chicago's Standard of Ethics 15  
Chicago's Musical Progress 16  
Protestant Advance Notable 16  
Chicago Advertisements Appear on Pages 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22

ALIENS PROVE PREY  
FOR WETS AS THEY  
ARRIVE IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

"Americanized" in a law-breaking version. It is this class which furnishes boundless raw material to liquor interests. It is these newcomers of whom A. D. Weller, former officer of the now defunct "United Societies" of this city, a former wet league of foreign groups, told the writer that they had taken the ground that the state Sunday closing law was "obsolete," and had staved it off in Chicago till the dry law came.

"The United Societies for Local Self-Government and Liberty League," to give it a full title, was the co-ordinating master-organization for all the city's polyglot clubs and societies, claiming at one time a 280,000 membership. The war and the dry law destroyed its reason for being; to perpetuate Old World drinking customs. Mr. Weller, however, assured the writer its elements could be reassembled now, and could be cast into the liquor fur in a week.

## Arguments Revealed

The attitude which the society's "Declaration of Principles" shows may be a revelation to some wavering dries. It embodies the tone of all the wet propaganda directed at the immigrant and the alien, of the kind of concession to American customs which it offers, indicates the lengths to which wets have gone in convincing Europeans of their own superiority to native sons. Condensed, the statement says:

For what do the United Societies stand? The citizens of many foreign lands came to America, because of their love for an ideal, because of their passion for liberty.

Naturally they expected no curtailment of the liberties to which, even in the monarchial Old World, they were accustomed. They had no expectation that in this land of the free, decent law-abiding men and women would be shackled in thought or action.

Puritanism came to them as a distinct shock. They were unable to grasp its significance in a country of supposedly free speech and freedom of action. They were good citizens. . . . They saw this land and they grew quickly to love it, to love it in spite of its faults. . . . But they also saw that in some respects this promised land had strayed far from the ideals of its founders. They saw that liberty was given more lip service than deed service; that the Puritan idea of liberty, which means only liberty for the self-constituted "better-classes," the "elect," and an enforced conformity upon the part of the multitude with these notions of the minority, was obtaining an alarmingly strong foothold in this sanctuary of freedom.

## Immigrants' First Lesson

This was the lesson which wets waiting at the docks tried to teach Luigi and Alexis, through foreign newspapers, soapbox, East Side speeches, campaigns to ridicule the law: that they must manage to love America "in spite of its faults." The inexperienced immigrant, so eager to find his ideals fulfilled in his new home, to make it his own and to love it, was welcomed by the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, the "Veterans of Liberty" (national saloon-keepers organization).

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Men's Section, Charlesbank, West End, 8:15. Men's and Boys' Apparel Show, Mechanics Building, until 10. New England Oil Heating Association, Inc., meeting to discuss coal substitutes, Boston City Club, 8. Union of East and West, Boston Chapter: Illustrated lecture, "The New Art of the Theatre," by Frank Cheney Hersey, 3 Joy Street, 8:15. Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Entertainment for sailors from H. M. S. Cape Town, City Square, Charlestown, 7. Boston Y. M. C. A.: First employed boys' banquet, 8:30. Knights of Pythias: District 5 convention with Somerville Lodge, Malta Temple, Somerville, 8. Old Mather School Teachers' Association: Dinner, Hotel Westminster, 8:30. Dedham Post, American Legion: Reception to Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, clubhouse, Whiting Avenue and East Street, 8. Theaters

Copley—"Caste," 8:15. Hollis—"Thank-You," 8:15. Keith's—"Vandeville," 8. Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (film), 8:15, 8:15. Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:30. St. James—"Six-Cylinder Love," 8:15. Shubert—"The Chauve-Souris," 8:15. Selwyn—"Run, Run, Run," 8:15. Tremont—"Loyalties," 8:15. Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Women's City Club: Luncheon to Countess Mira Skarbek de Korzybska, 1 Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts: Meeting, Tremont Temple, 2. Harvard Woman's Club: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Sunday, Oct. 7. WNAC (Boston), 278 meters—10:45 a. m., eastern time, broadcast of service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

Tonight. WNAC (Boston)—8:30, children's half-hour of stories and music, 9 to 11, concert. WGI (Medford Hills)—8:30, world market survey, 9:45, girls' hour, 7:30, talks and concert.

WEAF (New York City)—7:50, "Selling Farm Products in Local Markets," 8, soprano solo, 8:15, readings, 8:50, talk on storage batteries, 9 to 10, orchestra. WJZ (New York City)—8:05, "The Adventures of Peter," 8:45, "The Progress of the World," 8:15, "What Engineering Is and What It Is Not," 8:30, musical score of "Little Jesse James." WGY (Schenectady)—Silent. WOR (Newark)—8:30, "Radio for the Layman," 8:15, talk on fencing, 8:30, concert. WRC (Washington)—8, children's hour, 8 to 10, concert.

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OKLAHOMA'S VOTE  
HELD REPUDIATION  
OF WALTON POLICY

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An invisible force contesting with the constituted authorities but as a headstrong man who, though he sat in the Governor's chair, was determined when he chose to be a law unto himself. They set him down as a leader who had failed to exhaust the legal means at his disposal to punish the guilty but had adopted a policy giving Oklahoma a bad name over the entire country.

Governor Walton proclaimed martial law, endeavored to establish censorship, and issued incendiary statements in the name of law enforcement. Through the state there was suspicion of his motives. Shortly before Oklahoma had seen him break with the coalition of farmers and labor men that had practically put him in office. He marked their first great political success; they had nothing to gain but much to lose by the parting. He lost.

A year ago, while running for Governor, he declined to make the Klan an issue. Before yesterday's election he had done all he could to make it a national issue and expected to see it figure in the next national campaign. Residents not only questioned his wisdom, they inquired what backing the Governor sought to attract and what was his goal. They distrusted his advisers.

In his attacks on the Klan, the question of Roman Catholic support came up. The Governor was interested in the Roman Catholics, and visiting deputations from out of town brought him word of them. His movements indicated he was playing on a broader stage than Oklahoma.

## Boomerang Effect

No comparison can possibly be made, on the basis of community justification of lawlessness, between Oklahoma and Herrin. The writer saw the victims of the mob buried in the cemetery just outside the southern Illinois coal mine city. Herrin more than condoned, it approved the slaughter, and the minority held their mouths in fear of reprisal. Not the slightest trace of such an atmosphere can be sensed at Oklahoma's capital. It breathes no defiant resistance to punishment of men who have taken the law and whips into their hands.

The bad light the Governor put the State in contributed to the votes recorded against him, yesterday. The representative of a northern house sent into Oklahoma to look over a public utility property told the writer his company had put into the contract, because of Governor Walton's martial law, a provision that it could withdraw at its own discretion at any time if the situation in Oklahoma became too bad.

Crediting the Governor's activities for the poor attendance, the agent of a machinery concern added that he had spent \$600 on his exhibit at the State Fair which closed last Saturday, and that he did not think he had gotten more than \$10 worth of good. Officials of the local Chamber of Commerce were wroth, but they have been at odds with Mr. Walton since he sided against them in their open-shop fight. They intentionally made no resistance to his martial law program, so that he could not hit back.

Much has been made here on the Governor's side of the hopelessness of obtaining justice before a complete row of civil officers who were members of the Klan. This difficulty has been far more hypothetical than real. After hearing the argument expounded by Judge Ruth of the Supreme Court Judicial Commission and a very close advisor of the Governor, a correspondent

ent of this paper asked him whether many of such cases actually had come to light. Judge Ruth replied that there had been several in this community but that he had not heard of others.

## Actions Not Dignified

The personal nature of the Governor's fight is illustrated in his carrying it on from his home instead of from the Capitol. That majestic pile is no longer surrounded by corn fields. Convicts grading one side are stripping bare the red clay soil, termed by some old-time southerners here "red chocolate." The massive Capitol of a sovereign Commonwealth would have been a suitable fortress from which to combat unseen forces contesting for the mastery of the State. Instead the Governor stayed in his beautiful home. His propaganda newspaper, originated for this occasion, fell far below the dignity of the Governor of Oklahoma. It is plain that under any circumstances Governor Walton would have trod a thorny path. He was elected by the aid of the organized radicals on a radical platform calling for a state bank, laws to "squeeze the water from public corporations," etc.

He stumped the State in the well known livery of the "peoples champion." The radicals were on his heels for jobs and legislation. He did not have control of the Legislature. Some of the mild features of the farm and labor program were enacted, but not enough to satisfy.

## One-Time Friends Turn

He tried to tie the radical movement to his chariot wheels and failed. In less than nine months the Governor found his political fortunes sadly waning. It was in such circumstances that he discovered a national issue in the Ku Klux Klan and called upon the country for financial support. The present Secretary of State, Col. R. A. Sneed, who ran on the same ticket with the Governor, has his diagnosis of the governor's distemper. It is "Power and Money."

The Oklahoma Labor, radical organ which a year ago was strenuously supporting Mr. Walton for Governor, has its own definition of the executive's difficulties, among them lawlessness. In its last issue it said:

"When Governor Walton held the military power over the civil authority, he violated the constitution of Oklahoma. He thus places himself exactly in that place he declares the Kluxers occupy. When he, by virtue of his pretended military power, orders a regularly called Grand Jury to disband and thus prevents that Grand Jury from pursuing the duties it was required to perform under the law, he adds his name to the list of law violators and subjects himself to the same criticism he offers those he pretends to fight. Once more we declare ourselves opposed to the Klan, but our opposition shall be lawful—not unlawful."

Registered at The Christian  
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Adela LePage, London, Eng. Josef M. Smedfield, Tvedestrand, Norway. Miss Anna Schlegler, London, Eng. Charles A. Johnston, Brooklyn, N. Y. Peter S. Johnston, Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Mrs. E. W. Wiese, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Jennie H. Macdonald, Brooklyn, N. Y. Edwin W. Allan, Toronto, Canada. Nellie Laura Walker, San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Ida S. Dorsey, Los Angeles, Cal.

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CHANCELLOR SEEKS  
UTMOST AUTHORITY  
FOR REICH CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

party would object to giving extensive additional powers of a summary nature to the Government unless changes were made in the Ministry and the German National Party received places in the Cabinet. Other criticism was also heard showing the serious extent to which the division between the two wings of the Coalition has been widening. The meeting of the Reichstag, which was to have taken place in the afternoon, was postponed from hour to hour and was eventually abandoned altogether. Intense excitement pervaded the Reichstag lobbies through the evening, while party meetings went on behind closed doors in committee rooms. The Democrats and Centrists (the Roman Catholics) both voted solid for a continuance of the Coalition movement in its present form.

## Wide Points of Divergence

The People's Party and the Social Democrats, on the other hand, passed motions antagonistic alike to one another and to the Government's proposal. One point of cleavage concerns the eight-hour day, which the Social Democrats desire to keep restricted whereas the People's Party would extend it. Even more acute is the question of the Nationalist movement, which the Social Democrats desire to discourage by compelling the Bavarian Government to come into line with the rest of Germany in the matter of coercive measures for the maintenance of public order, whereas the People's Party press for the encouragement of the movement by the admission of Nationalists into the Cabinet and the replacement of Herr Hilferding, the present Finance Minister, who is a Social Democrat. At 7 o'clock the party leaders met Dr. Stresemann, when it is understood that they explained that, whereas the difficulty of an eight-hour day might be capable of being bridged, this was not the case with that of martial law, which raises the whole controversy about nationalism. The situation was so difficult and the differences were so acute that eventually it was decided to hold another Cabinet meeting to reconsider the position.

## German President Intervenes

President Ebert intervened and further joint conferences were still proceeding until 4 o'clock this morning. At one time it looked as if no compromise would be possible, but latest information is that the prospects of agreement are improved and the Cabinet may yet be able to patch up some kind of a working arrangement. A leading Nationalist explained the situation to The Christian Science Monitor representative as being one where his party consider they have only to wait. France, he said, is the Nationalists' best recruiting sergeant, for the Germans are beginning to feel that no way out of the chaos remains to them through compromise or agreement.

with the Allies, and they must therefore turn to something else. The Social Democrats are equally emphatic on their side and declare that they will not remain in any Government which contains also Nationalists. This is the crux of the whole matter. It is the age-long conflict of democracy against autocracy, of labor against capital. It reopens the struggle that went in favor of a republic five years ago, but which it not so certain to do the same again.

Nobody wants to get rid of Dr. Stresemann, who has shown great qualities alike as a politician who has kept together a coalition of mutually antipathetic elements, and as a statesman who has faced unpopularity in his endeavor to convert a bankrupt administration into a solvent one, and who has not been afraid to incur unpopularity in the interests of peace with the Allies. On the other hand his Social Democratic Finance Minister is the target for fierce attack from all sides, though it is highly questionable whether, in the present desperate economic situation the Nationalist candidate for Herr Hilferding's post, who is Karl Helfferich would be any more successful. Vorwärts, the Social Democratic organ, says "A Cabinet with Herr Helfferich would be hostile to the workers, and would be up against a most resolute opposition."

In the early hours of the morning a compromise was reached on the Bavarian and economic questions. This is now being submitted to party meetings, and if accepted it will be communicated to the Reichstag by Dr. Stresemann this afternoon.

Dr. von Raumer, Minister of Economics, and Dr. Luther, Minister of Food, have resigned.

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## Dr. Stresemann's Statesmanship

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ADOLF HITLER  
CONDEMNS BERLIN

(Continued from Page 1)

"between them the fight must be carried out."

Dr. von Kahr has declared what is tantamount to war on the Social Democrats who stand alone in Bavaria as supporters of a democratic republic. This war on the Social Democrats in Bavaria was opened by Dr. von Kahr on the very first day of his dictatorship and scarcely a single day has passed since then that he has failed to issue some decree against the republic and the Social Democrats.

One of the most important Bavarian Government officials in an interview with the Monitor correspondent here explained Dr. von Kahr's policy as follows:

To Crush Social Democrats  
Dr. von Kahr intends to crush the Social Democrats once and for all, since this is necessary to him in forwarding the Nationalist policy he has outlined. Dr. von Kahr is perfectly aware that this will lead to a conflict with Berlin.

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On Continuous Exhibition, Beginning Monday, Oct. 1st

## AERONAUTICS SEEN AS AN AID TO FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

press matter, particularly perishable articles, will eventually be carried by air along the commercial airways. With the establishment of chains of landing fields along the principal traffic routes of the country will come a general awakening of interest in the use of passenger-carrying aircraft. There is a permanent place in our economic life awaiting aeronautics, whenever a saving in time is found to be either necessary or desirable.

When commercial aviation is firmly established in this country, the aeronautical industry will increase accordingly, and we shall have a potential reserve which can be depended upon in time of war. Many types of commercial airplanes can be readily converted into military craft for various wartime purposes; and the factories engaged in their manufacture are available at once, upon outbreak of hostilities, to produce military planes. These facts have already been noted in European countries, where commercial air transportation companies are operating regularly, carrying thousands of passengers and many tons of freight.

It is to be noted, however, that this rapid development abroad has been possible only because the governments concerned have adopted the policy of aiding commercial air transportation by substantial subsidies. Without Government aid, commercial aviation in America is still struggling to find an economic foothold, and its manufacturers of aircraft must rely on the United States as their only customer for their products. The sums appropriated by Congress for the purchase of military aircraft are not only small and the factories which can continue to produce planes, in the face of this situation, are few in number. Indeed, a great proportion of the personnel which was employed during the war, and which became trained in the production of aeronautical material, has been forced to find work in other industries, and their value to aeronautics has been lost.

### Mr. Lonsdale's Address

Mr. Lonsdale said, in part: Banks deal more properly in credits than money. Efficient and constant judicial employment of the funds of the depositors gauges the volume and the earning capacity of our banks. Time, therefore, as in the copybook axiom, is money, more particularly to the banker. In fact, time is really the element, and not specifically credit or money, that banks deal in. The possibility of saving or eliminating the time delays should be of immediate interest to those

responsible for our financial life. One of the banker's biggest problems is the amount of his cash and sight exchange items, the status and earning powers of which are neither uniform nor certain.

Moving San Francisco eastward to where Chicago now is located—which is what happened in transportation hours when the 36-hour transcontinental flight was made—obviously has a bearing on the transportation of tangible credits, or rather, the exchange of funds by customer's check. Reducing the most distant points within the Nation from four and five-day points to a minimum of two days ought to prove a money-saving procedure. Let us see.

The time during which customers' checks are outstanding between banks for collection is commonly called "float." As long as a country bank check remains in "float," some one—exactly who is sometimes a much mooted question—must pay interest on the amount. It is not money until collected.

### Deposits Decreased

At first glance, it would seem obvious that reduction of the transit time would effect an interest saving which, in a national total, would be enormous.

The fact is, however, that in speeding up the actual transaction of exchange, you correspondingly decrease the amount of money on deposit where the volume of trade is equal. Seemingly, then, the speedup would work to the advantage of the section or community with the greatest trade volume. A review, however, of the gold settlement fund—the basis upon which the federal reserve equalizes trade balance, shows that the advantage of trade is pretty equally divided over the United States. From a dollar and cents standpoint, then, this most obvious reason for greater dispatch is minimized. The novice could visualize the advantages to be gained by the community first transporting its exchange checks aerially, and yet its immediate adoption, once started, by all large centers, would soon overcome this temporary benefit.

The Flying Field grounds have hardened materially since the rain of Sunday, and with the arrival of the Belling bomber today and the opening of the international contests it is expected that the program will proceed without further interruption. Lieut. Russell Maughan, winner of the Pulitzer Trophy at Detroit last year, this morning said he expected the speed of that occasion to be surpassed.

## BOSTON MUSEUM LECTURE COURSES

Many Varied Art Conferences Scheduled for Year

Lectures on Chinese and Japanese art on Nov. 14, 21 and 28 will open the series of Wednesday conferences at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this year. All conferences will be held at 2:30 p. m.

The other conferences will be as follows: Dec. 5 and 12, "Prints"; Jan. 12, 19 and 26, "Classical Art"; Feb. 6 and 13, "Pictures"; "Western Art"; Feb. 20 and 27, "Sculpture"; March 5, "Textiles"; March 12, "Other Objects"; March 19, 26, April 2 and 9, "Egyptian Art"; April 16, 23, 30 and May 7, "Indian and Muhammadan Art."

These conferences are especially addressed to those who have given some attention to the branches of art they represent, and are designed to enable such persons to extend their acquaintance with the cultural sources and historical development of the branches of art represented in the museum collections.

A series of 24 lectures on "Artistic Anatomy" will start next Friday at 2 p. m. A series of 39 lectures on the "History of Design" to be held Thursdays at 3 p. m., will open Oct. 11. Philip L. Hale and Henry Hunt Clark will be the instructors in the respective courses.

Simmonds College will sponsor a course on "The Appreciation of Art." Classes will meet Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 3:30 p. m., for 10 weeks beginning March 24.

Eight lectures on "Household Furniture" will be delivered by Mrs. Charles E. Whitmore on successive Tuesdays beginning Oct. 30. The two sections of this class will meet at 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Various fees will be charged for the different courses. Applications for enrollment will be received by the assistant in instruction at the museum.

### MERGER PLAN DROPPED

Plans which were being considered early in September for an American Bosch Magneto Corporation and Gray & Davis, Inc., have now been definitely dropped. The proposed arrangement will be continued of a sales contract between the two companies whereby American Bosch is selling agent for Gray & Davis products.

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## WELLESLEY SENIORS NAME THEIR OFFICERS

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).—Wellesley seniors have elected their class officers, who will serve not only this year, but for five years after graduation. The president, Joy Schiedhelm of Wilmette, Ill., and the vice-president, Dorothea Schmiedtchen, also of Wilmette, were elected last spring, but the rest of the officers were announced this week.

Two New England girls hold office under the new regime. They are Elizabeth Cooper of East Haven, Conn., who is recording secretary, and Helen Carley of Lowell, Mass., a factotum. The other factotum is Virginia English of Jersey City, N. J., who is also president of Tower Court, the largest college dormitory. Both factotums have held their offices for two years.

Helen Young of Toledo, O., is corresponding secretary, and the treasurer is Helen Osborn of Montclair, N. J. The new executive board is composed of Louise Dixon of Philadelphia, Wellesley's tennis champion, Ellen Page of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Jean Smith of Detroit. Marion Eddy, Montclair, N. J., has been chosen editor-in-chief of the Legends, the annual publication of the senior class.

May Fales of Troy, N. Y., is to represent her class in the interclass drama committee, and the class representative in the college debating club is Sara Thompson of Miami, Fla. In the house of representatives, the larger of the legislative bodies of the college government, Eleanor Brown of Kansas City, and Augusta Wagner of New York City will represent their class.

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Silk, Full Fashioned, pure dye.....Box of 3 pairs \$6.75  
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## Officers of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. and A. M.



Back Row (left to right)—Harry K. Pearsons, Marshal; George W. Longley, Chaplain; Charles M. Stow, Associate Chaplain  
Middle Row (left to right)—James W. Phelps, Junior Deacon; Ray C. Mills, Junior Steward; Edward L. Lemon, Senior Steward; Charles C. Balcom, Senior Deacon  
Front Row (left to right)—Paul H. Werner, Acting Inside Sentinel; Edmund F. Knight, Junior Warden; James S. Robinson, Worshipful Master; Paul Revere Knight, Inside Sentinel; George H. Robbins, Tyler; Frank C. Litchfield, Organist

## NEWSPAPER LODGE NOW CONSTITUTED

State Masonic Nobles Present at Fourth Estate's Ceremony

Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., composed chiefly of newspaper men of Greater Boston, was formally constituted by Most Worshipful Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and the other officers of the Grand Lodge, at the Charlestown Masonic apartments last night. The ceremony, which followed a banquet, was attended by many past officers of the Grand Lodge and a large number of past and presiding masters of New England lodges.

Officers of the newly constituted lodge are: Worshipful Master, James S. Robinson; Senior Warden, Rodney W. Welch; Junior Warden, Edmund F. Knight; Treasurer, Arthur E. Smith; Secretary, Harry M. Fletcher; Chaplain, George W. Longley; Associate Chaplain, Charles M. Stow; Marshal, Harry K. Pearsons; Senior Deacon, Charles C. Balcom; Junior Deacon, James W. Phelps; Senior Steward, Edward L. Lemon; Junior Steward, Ray C. Mills; Inside Sentinel, Paul Revere Knight; Organist, Frank C. Litchfield; Tyler, George H. Robbins.

Fourth Estate Lodge was instituted Dec. 18, 1922, with a charter membership of 117, and during the period under dispensation has conferred the degree of Master Mason upon 20 candidates.

## B. U. ANNOUNCES HEADS IN ENDOWMENT DRIVE

Division chairmen for the \$1,000,000 endowment fund campaign which Boston University will conduct Nov. 2 to 10 in connection with the celebration

**They're Arriving**  
The advance guard of our holiday stock of quaint and beautiful novelties purchased abroad is already on display at  
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## MAINE W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT WARNS VOTERS TO BE ALERT

Mrs. Althea Quimby Urges Vigorous Campaign Against All Wet and Lukewarm Candidates

PITTSFIELD, Me., Oct. 3 (Special).—Appealing to the people of the State to weed out "all undesirables" in the primaries, Mrs. Althea Quimby of Turner, president of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union, made a plea for a vigorous campaign against wet and lukewarm candidates for political office, in her address at the opening today of the three-day crusade anniversary convention. She said:

The liquor interests are avowedly out to elect public officials and a Congress that will be favorable to weakening the Volstead Act. Let us in Maine not sit complacently by, resting on the presence of the law. These forces are already at work in Maine. We must recognize this and be diligently awake and alert to see that no such indifferent candidate gets even a courtesy vote. During this prohibition law enforcement crisis the first requisite to be considered in any candidate is his stand for the enforcement of the Volstead Act. From selectman, Mayor, up to the highest position in the State, this should be borne in mind, as the candidates for the primaries are being brought forward, let there be a weeding out of all undesirables at the primaries. This is our high privilege.

The State and the Nation are looking for men and women who do and dare, with the enlarged electorate the demand for officials who uphold the great cardinal principles of prohibition, purity and peace is becoming more and more insistent. Could a flaming banner be hung from Passamaquoddy Bay to Portland Harbor, pivoted on the dome of the Capitol for active resistance to law defiers, it would be heartily greeted by the people of Maine.

As we have said on other occasions over the State our prohibitory laws are well enforced, with the result that evils of intemperance are not often present. However, there are some places where the lines of defense need strengthening—some officials who are derelict. Letters from prominent men and women in certain sections of the State have come to my desk expressing their chagrin and regret at the lack of activities of enforcement officials. The remedy is in the hands of the voter. Let us allow

no opportunity to slip by to use this high privilege and to arouse all the voters of the State to be diligent in applying the remedy. Let us, as American citizens, be prepared to defend our constitutions and the great principles of democracy as earnestly in times of peace as in times of war. Let there be no slackers on the voting list!

The American people, as a whole, have come to see the futility of war and the value of peace. Young men snatched from college, the first years of life as active factors in society, are having "long thoughts" regarding the sacrifices of war and the possibilities that glow along the lines of arbitration and of international agreements. This was evidenced by the splendid stand taken by the Department of Maine American Legion at its recent convention. We trust that an expression of appreciation will go from this convention to the department commander of Maine Legionnaires, as well as to our sister body, the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, for their outspoken pronouncement for world peace, as well as law enforcement.

### JOINT STEAMSHIP SERVICE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.—The Red Star line and the Holland-America line have agreed to work together during the coming winter. Steamers will leave alternately for passengers as well as goods from Rotterdam and Antwerp, which means the number of departures will be reduced by half.



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## CHAMBER DIRECTORS FAVOR AMERICA IN WORLD COURT

### Nation's Leaders Express Ideas After Hearing Report of Foreign Relations Committee

Entry of the United States into the World Court was favored today by the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce at their morning session as a result of the report of the committee on foreign relations and later indicated as a probably essential step by Willis H. Booth, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his remarks at the luncheon given the visitors by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The luncheon which was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where the directors of the national chamber had met for the past two days, is the first of the season's assembly meetings of the Boston chamber.

Another feature of today's luncheon was when Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and president of the Barnes-Ames Company of New York, declared that the social progress and individual accomplishment of the United States citizens was such that poverty will be eliminated from this land very soon, within a decade, perhaps, the speaker said, or, if delayed, within a generation.

Howard Cooley, president of the Boston Chamber told how the Boston Chamber was throwing new energy into its work and that when it got into its new building it would be better equipped than ever to accomplish its mission which is to encourage labor, commerce and manufacture to bring about the adequate development of Boston and all New England. He bespoke more hearty co-operation with the United States Chamber by the Boston organization and pledged that as president he would exert all of his power to accomplish this.

Then the president of the national chamber, Mr. Barnes, was introduced as the first speaker by Mr. Cooley.

**Poverty to Go**  
Mr. Barnes, early in his address, struck the high note of optimism, sounding a great and vital hope for the United States and the world economically when he said that poverty might be eliminated within a single decade. "American social progress and individual accomplishment may prove the very outpost of social advance which will eliminate entirely the age-old horror of destitution," he asserted. He sketched the long fight of mankind against scarcity, want and poverty and of the slow progress made by reason of faulty understanding. He sketched briefly the great effort for communism in Russia and asserted it to be an utter failure. Then he added:

The glory of America may rest in history that, through its own political, social and industrial philosophy and practice, America achieved for the world the defeat of poverty and destitution, and charted the course for the great world to follow in making secure and high the general level of human happiness.

Its full attainment may be delayed or deflected by ignorant or vicious violations of sound economic law, on which must rest the advancing level of common possession and distribution of that possession, which the elimination of poverty itself would evidence. Those violations of economic law become then social injuries, that work their harm across every threshold.

**Warns Capital-Labor**  
There would thus be social injury when organizations of workers, by power of combination, bar the adaptation of labor-saving machinery or put restrictions on individual effort or accomplishment during hours of labor, or force the dead level of compensation which destroys the incentive to superior individual performance.

It would thus be a social injury if the directors and managers of industry, by combination or agreement, defeat the only in administration, or by such economic pressure for energy and combination levy an unfair toll on the processes of commerce.

Wage scales, and power, out of step with the advancing front of healthful industry, would play a part in holding back the day when America may proudly challenge the world to find within its borders poverty or destitution which is not the fault solely of criminal or mental defect.

It will be thus also a social injury when political or governmental authority, in ignorance or in malice, cripple or destroy the free working of economic

law by injecting itself unwisely into the processes of industry.

**Team Play Needed**  
If what I have then pictured as the ultimate goal of America's material progress—if that goal is invested with the idealism which robs it of any sordid and selfish aspect, if it is attainable because the foundations laid here in New England for a political structure incorporated in our Constitution is itself the guarantor of accomplishment—then there devolves upon organized industry a new and solemn responsibility also. This responsibility is that there shall be preserved in America the conditions under which this splendid material progress has been created.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States believes that team play between Government and industry may hasten the day of national well-being, when no citizen shall suffer the fears and apprehension which poverty itself creates. It believes that organized industry, through a central body at the seat of government, may greatly further their team play which makes for such attainment. We feel we have a right to rest on organizations such as yours, which solemnly pledge on our part that, as far as human ability and effective organization can provide, this field of opportunity will be preserved and defended for the coming youth who have their part to play in national accomplishment, as well.

At the morning's executive session of the directors of the national chamber of commerce, the foreign relations committee reported favoring entry by the United States into the World Court and the directors voted to urge the chamber when it convened to advise those entrusted with the government, to bring about this step which the late President Harding had pledged himself to try to do.

The address of President Booth reviewing the conditions in Europe followed the lines he had taken when in the executive committee he had led in favoring the action by the directors looking to the committing of the United States chamber to the policy of world participation by this country to the extent of joining the World Court.

In his address on the European situation and the part the United States must play, Mr. Booth said:

The situation in Europe is better in the agricultural countries than those which are purely industrial and commercial. The industrial picture is seen in England, where business depends on world markets and particularly on European markets. There you have 1,500,000 unemployed and a serious situation in all industries.

**Russia on Upgrade**  
Bolshevism has about burned itself out in Russia, and we will get from Russia a fairly stabilized government, probably eventually, made up of a number of relatively independent states.

Hungary probably will get from the League of Nations an arrangement, giving her somewhat the same character of protectorate as was given to Austria. This protection is meaning the salvation of Austria.

Of course the whole world's fate, and the part we are to play in it, centers around the settlement to be made between Germany and France. There will be much disturbance and much disorder before the underlying forces of economic interdependence are able to assert themselves, but it is over this road that Germany and France will get together in a settlement which by reason of mutual responsibility will give the best assurance of permanent peace.

The International Chamber of Commerce is bending every effort to assist in this economic operation. England and France both desire to collect reparations settlements, France directly through payments, and England indirectly through profits of trade and industry. The amount of reparations presents a difficult problem, as does the method of guaranteeing payment and guaranteeing peace.

**America's Part Cited**  
The reparations settlement must, to be successful, appeal to the judgment

of the average investor in the United States, or no financing made necessary by the settlement appears possible. This means that we in America have a direct interest in reparations. Our representative on the Reparations Commission should be properly accredited and have power to vote. This would not involve us in the political tangles of Europe. Sooner or later we will have to face the problem of an adjustment of our foreign debts. The time is not ripe yet. Any reasonable sacrifices that we may make in this direction, provided they at the same time contribute to the economic restoration of Europe and the rest of the world, will be warranted.

The shadow of European unsettlement is hindering enterprise and initiative the world over. As soon as it is removed business everywhere will take courage and go ahead. I have confidence that when the time comes America will do whatever is necessary, through enlightened self interest, to assist in economic restoration.

## GRANGERS GUESTS AT BROCKTON FAIR

### President of United States Chamber of Commerce Is Entertained by Officials

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).—Grange Day, the second day of the Brockton Fair, was ushered in this morning with one of the biggest second-day crowds on record. Featuring the day's program was the visit of Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It is the first time a president of the United States Chamber of Commerce has attended a Brockton Fair.

Escorted by a reception committee comprising Mayor Frank A. Manning, Fred F. Field, president of the Agricultural Society, C. Chester Eaton, president of the Brockton Chamber, Walter Rapp, chairman of the Governor's Day Committee, and other officials Mr. Barnes visited the agricultural building, educational hall and other exhibits. He highly praised the industrial and agricultural extension projects of the fair directors.

Organizations co-operating in the observance of Grange Day included the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, Massachusetts Agricultural College, State Grange, Massachusetts State Vegetable Growers' Association, Fruit Growers' Association, Boston Market Gardeners' Association, Nashoba Fruit Growers' Association, Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, Federated Beekeepers' Association, and National Dahlia Association.

The ideal weather continues, which brought a record number of automobiles from all parts of the country for a second day. By noon the fair automobile inclosure was filled, and thousands of machines were parked on private property outside the grounds.

**NEW OIL WELLS**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Activity is increasing in San Joaquin Valley oil fields, seven wells being started last week in Midway and one at Wheeler Ridge. The Standard Oil of California is drilling the well in the latter area.

## WOMEN VOTERS OPEN CONFERENCE

### Regional Meeting at Providence Takes Up Child Labor and Efficient Citizenship

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3 (Special).—Reports from the various states consumed practically all of the first session of the conference of the New England Region, National League of Women Voters, at the Hotel Baltimore here this morning. Following a luncheon this noon the second session opened with Mrs. Madeleine H. Appel of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, scheduled to speak on "Child Labor." Her address will be followed by a discussion of the plans for the campaign for efficient citizenship.

James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, and Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, were speakers at the dinner in the ballroom of the Hotel Baltimore last night. Mr. McDonald described conditions in Europe today, and said that America cannot remain out of European affairs indefinitely.

"Whether we like it or not," he said, "we are an essential part of the international economic, cultural, and spiritual fabric of the world. Sooner or later we must return to participation in European affairs, and the time that we do it depends solely upon how intelligently we consider the question."

Dr. Neilson said that when people realize that war is fought for economic reasons and invariably produces economic depression, war will be abolished. "One of the most valuable lessons the war taught us," he declared, "is that peace is not going to be achieved and the world is not going to be saved in one stroke. Growth doesn't happen like that, it is slow and gradual."

At the afternoon session of the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island, Miss Mina Van Winkle, director of the Women's Bureau, metropolitan police department, Washington, D. C., was a speaker. She said that police reforms must come from women and continued:

"It is up to the women to see that the wrong kind of men are removed from power, and I believe that when our talk of reform has crystallized into action, when we as voters realize the power in our hands, we will make ourselves articulate at the polls. And I hope to see the results in police departments. Build program and get legislation all you want, but you can have a church in every square, a social agency on every corner, yet until the cancer on society is removed it still will fester and do its corrupting work under the surface. If 10 per cent of the inmates of penitentiaries and like institutions throughout the country are youths under 20 years of age, what is the matter with society?"

"The work of any unit or bureau of women in a police department is just as effective as public opinion demands. At present, it is largely the tendency to appoint policemen and then forget them. It is important first to get the right kind of women into the department and see that the men responsible for their activity, are socially minded. There is no woman too good for the job of officer."

Mrs. James E. Cheesman was re-elected president of the league. The other officers of the league follow: First vice-president, Miss Mary B. Anthony; second vice-president, Miss Alice W. Hunt; recording secretary, Mrs. Raymond F. Wolcott; treasurer, Mrs. Henry A. Whitmarsh.

## LETTER CARRIERS TO SEEK PAY RISE

Increase in wages, and betterment of the present retirement policy for letter carriers will be urged upon the incoming Congress, members of Local Branch 34 of the National Association of Letter Carriers heard at a well-attended meeting in the Hotel Brewster last evening when reports from the national officers of the association were read.

The new wage schedule, which will be adopted at a meeting of the National Executive Board to be held in Washington, D. C., next week, calls for a salary of \$2000 for first grade carriers, \$2200 for second grade carriers, and \$2400 for third grade carriers. At the present time the minimum salary is \$1400 with \$100 increases to a maximum of \$1800.

Retirement provisions at present permit a man to leave the service at 65 on \$720 a year. The association favors raising this to \$1200 a year and instituting a clause that will enable a carrier to retire after 30 years of service even if he has not reached 65.

## MANY REGISTERING FOR GIRL SCOUT WORK

Growth of the Girl Scout movement in Massachusetts is shown by the large numbers of young women who now are registering at the state headquarters, 735 Boylston Street for the annual series of lectures to be given to those wishing to become girl scout captains and other leaders.

The courses will be given by Miss Dorothy Dean, director of the organization for metropolitan Boston. The course will be in two sections, one meeting on Friday at 7 p. m. at the College of Secretarial Science, 27 Garrison Street, and the other on Mondays at 10 a. m. at First Corps Cadets Armory.

## "SILHOUETTES" IS LECTURE TOPIC

### Rev. Mr. Morse Shows 150 Ex- amples of Craft

An illustrated lecture on "The History of Silhouettes," by the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse of West Newbury, president of the Bay State Historical League, opened a series of meetings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, this afternoon at 2.30.

Mr. Morse exhibited 150 silhouettes, representing over 80 different silhouettists, including such famous members of the craft as Auguste Edouart, John Miers and John Field of London; Hubbard, Peale, Mrs. Beetham and William Henry Brown, probably the most famous of American-born silhouettists.

The earliest specimen shown dated from 1740, and the collection included silhouettes painted on ivory, glass, and plaster, as well as cut-out paper silhouettes. A silhouette-cutting machine used about 1800 in Massachusetts by Moses Chapman was also shown.

An example of the work of the famous London silhouettist, A. Charles, an India ink silhouette of David John-

ston, New York merchant, was loaned for the lecture by its owner, Mrs. Frederic Tudor of Boston.

Mr. Morse is the owner of silhouette portfolios made by Edouart, regarded as the most gifted of silhouettists. These volumes were rescued from shipwreck in 1849, when Edouart was returning from a visit to America.

Other lectures to be delivered before the Historical Genealogical Society include: Nov. 7, "History of the New England Stage," by Quincy Kilby of Brookline; Dec. 5, "The Early Music of America," by H. Augustine Smith of West Medford; Feb. 6, annual meeting, "Some Characteristics of Indians I Have Known," by Cyrus Edwin Dallin of Arlington Heights; March 5, "Furniture," by Wallace Nutting of Framingham; April 2, "The Pathos, Humor, and Life Interests of the French Canadian in New England," by James B. Thrasher of Malden; May 7, "Clipper Ships," by the Rev. Charles Edwards Park of Boston.

## GERMAN AIRMEN RELEASED

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.—The three German aviators who were arrested at Knocke-sur-mer, near Zeebrugge, on Sept. 16, when German paper marks to the amount of 5,500,000,000 were seized from their airplane after a forced landing, were released today by the Belgian authorities. An investigation is continuing, however, a diplomatic inquiry is being made in London as to how one of the Germans had obtained a British passport.

## ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES PLEAD FOR TRUNK LINE CONSOLIDATION

(Continued from Page 1)

The main problem is to make a plan of railroad consolidation which will include in it no system more handicapped by conditions than is any other system. This, Mr. Anderson declared, is the weakness of the proposed New England system, which is surrounded by more than the average amount of handicaps.

The second general point is that in the development of the railroads there has been a gradual process of consolidation. It was once necessary to travel on nine railroads and two steamboat lines to get from New York to St. Louis. Evolved out of this we have strong railroad systems, a process that represents "a blind but consistent attempt to make lines conform with the movement of traffic." New England, in this process, he said, stopped at the Hudson, but the traffic does not, and the logical development is by consolidation with the trunk lines.

# In One Morning's Mail

ADVERTISING is solicited for The Christian Science Monitor on a basis of SERVICE. Many advertisements are declined because it is believed that this newspaper is not a right medium for them. It therefore gives us great pleasure to receive from one of our advertisers such a letter as the one published below:

Bayonne, N. J., September 27th, 1923.

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

Perhaps the unusually fine results obtained from advertisements in your paper are no new news for you, but the great number of replies received by this company, in reply to an advertisement placed in your paper is so astonishing that we cannot let the matter pass without comment.

As a national advertiser, using mostly high grade magazines, keeping a record of all results obtained, we find that our advertisement in your paper brought inquiries in excess of an amount received from our advertisement in what we consider one of America's foremost magazines, having over two million circulation. Our advertisement in this periodical cost us ten times your charge.

The same time our advertisement appeared in your paper, it also appeared in 22 daily papers in New York State. For results, you showed these 22 papers, collectively, under so deep that I refrain from telling you the percentage, for fear that you might double or treble your rate.

It was also a pleasure to note the high character of replies from your readers.

As an advertising medium, our experience proves you can't be beat, and I feel grateful to our advertising agency for recommending The Christian Science Monitor, and proving to us the value of your paper for results, nation-wide.

Cordially,  
(Signed) A. H. Ferber, Director of Sales,  
Cadmus Products Company.

Upon receipt of this letter, we telegraphed Mr. Ferber, asking whether we might make the letter public. In reply he wired:

"Your telegram received this morning. You have permission to quote letter of September 27. This morning's mail brings us 48 inquiries from your readers, located in 21 different states. That is the apex of advertising investment."

Many other letters in our files bear witness to good results obtained by manufacturers, merchants, schools, hotels, banks, travel lines, when affiliating their advertising with Clean Journalism as exemplified in this International Daily Newspaper.

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Published in Boston and Read Throughout the World

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**COSTUMES**  
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Add there is nothing freakish about this! Maxon specializes in presenting no-two-alike Original Models (Samples) exclusively. That's why they are half-priced.  
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Don't Squeeze  
Your Toes to Fit  
Your Instep  
Wrinkling, puckering and looseness across the upper are avoided with this "Combination" Shoe. We built it two sizes smaller over the instep so you never need squeeze your feet into too small a size to secure a neat looking upper.  
"Combination" is as well known for comfort as it is for fit. Its last follows the natural, graceful swing of the foot. The leathers are selected both for pliability and service, and Coward shoe-craft makes the quality stand out.  
Men of discriminating taste who formerly wore custom-built shoes find this reasonably priced Coward Shoe fully as satisfactory.  
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE  
**JAMES S. COWARD**  
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York  
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**BRADY JAMES TRITT**  
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**DOBBS HATS**  
A HAT FOR EVERY OCCASION  
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**CAMMEYER**  
Branch De Luxe  
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Between 3rd and 34th Streets  
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Cordially Invites You to

AN EXHIBITION OF Exclusive AND  
Distinctive FOOTWEAR for WOMEN  
for Fall and Winter

**MILWAUKEE**  
Pfister Hotel  
Oct. 8th

**ST. PAUL**  
St. Paul Hotel  
Oct. 9th

**"DULUTH"**  
Spalding Hotel  
Oct. 10th

**MINNEAPOLIS**  
Radisson Hotel  
Oct. 11th-12th

**DES MOINES**  
Ft. Des Moines Hotel  
Oct. 13th

## CONGREGATIONALISTS CONDEMN COMMUTING OF JAIL SENTENCES

### Hampden Association Takes Decided Stand on Question of Drunken Automobile Drivers

**HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 3 (Special).—**Emphatic support of the movement to mete out jail penalties to all convicted drunken drivers was registered yesterday by the Hampden Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers at its annual meeting here yesterday. The resolution was adopted read as follows:

Resolved, That the Hampden Association, assembled in annual meeting, condemns the commuting of jail sentences in cases of persons convicted of driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor and who appeal from the decision of a lower court.

**Outcome of Spirited Debate**  
This expression was the outcome of a spirited debate. As originally drawn, the resolution expressed concern about the existing practice of the higher court and instructed the executive committee to investigate. Discussion ended with the writing of a frank verdict of condemnation into the resolution. Some members felt that the resolution was too broad, but the majority held to the opposite view. The Rev. E. B. Robinson introduced the measure and expressed himself as satisfied with the form in which it was finally adopted.

Dr. Charles E. Burton, secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches, sketched in outline the principal questions of moment affecting church measures and policies in the national and foreign fields, about to be brought up at the annual meeting in Springfield. Open discussion of these questions ensued.

Among the most prominent is the proposal to create some agency to give fuller and more definite expression to the churches will and sentiment affecting the international situation. This Near East Relief Committee does this, he said, but in a limited way, and sentiment has arisen in favor of committing this function to a new commission. Asked if this

could not be exercised by the executive committee of the National Council, he said this was a possible departure. With this single exception, he said the committee favored a reduction of the number of commissions of the organization, feeling that some of them could be united without loss of efficiency.

**Memorial on Peace**  
An important proposal, which it was indicated was likely to produce warm discussion at the council meeting, is the memorial on peace offered by the Massachusetts Conference. This declares for instruction in the public schools as to the wrong of settling international disputes by war and for an efficient program of instruction in behalf of their peaceful settlement.

A recommendation from the Commission on Near East Relief is forecast, in favor of initiative by the United States Government in securing the appointment of an international commission to handle the refugee problem. Conditions in Turkey are recognized as highly serious, as the protection afforded by the capitulations has virtually disappeared and in consequence pastors and teachers have fled and schools are closed. Americans are deported without a semblance of a trial.

The commissions on temperance and social service, it is forecast, are not likely to make recommendations, though it is expected that resolutions will be offered at the coming meeting in these connections. The first-named commission has Wayne Wheeler, a member, and Mr. Wheeler will be one of the speakers at the council meeting. It is understood the commission will cite two great needs for the churches to meet; first, that of bringing facts concerning prohibition before the public, and second, that of building up a sentiment for the enforcement of constitutional law.

## BROWN ANNOUNCES CHEMISTRY AWARD

### Du Pont Fellowship Goes to Mount Sinai (N. Y.) Man

**PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3 (Special).—**Dr. W. H. F. Faunce, president of Brown University announced today the award of the Du Pont fellowship in chemistry at Brown to Philip C. Scherer Jr., of Mount Sinai, N. Y. The fellowship, amounting to \$750 and given by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., is for graduate research work in chemistry. It was held last year by Carlisle S. Spear of East Greenwich, R. I., who is now studying advanced chemistry at the University of Louvain, Belgium.

Mr. Scherer, who received the degree of master of science from Brown last June, is a graduate of the university in the class of 1915. He entered Brown from Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and has specialized in chemistry since his graduation.

President Faunce also announced the award of the Oliver Cromwell Gorton Arnold Biological fellowship to Olin E. Nelson of College View, Neb. Mr. Nelson, who is a graduate of Union College, Nebraska, took his master's degree at Brown last June in biology and philosophy.

The Marston fellowship, available for graduates of Baylor University, Tex., has been awarded to Will McNeil, and the Marston fellowship for graduates of LaGrange College, Missouri, to Raymond H. Hansbrough of Palmyra, Mo., a member of the class of 1923 at LaGrange.

Other awards include the Annie Crosby Emery fellowship to Frances M. Wright Brown '23, of Palmer, Mass.; the Arnold Archaeological fellowship to Miriam A. Banks, Brown '14, of Providence, and the Grand Army of the Republic fellowship to James D. Bryden, Brown '23, of Dorchester, Pa. Each yields \$500 to the winner.

**PARALLEL HIGHWAYS PROPOSED**  
Building of parallel highways, between Boston and Worcester, relieving traffic congestion by the provision of two one-way roads or one road for trucks and one for pleasure cars, has been under consideration by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works for several months. This idea, which follows out the suggestion made by Henry Ford that parallel highways represent the most effective solution, is expected to be taken up in the annual report of the commissioner, William F. Williams, in November.

## RESTAURANTS

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Breakfast 7:30-10  
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Strictly home cooking and baking

**COPPER KETTLE**  
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER  
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**GOSHEN, IND.**  
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LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—SUPPER  
GOSHEN, IND.

**OMAHA, NEB.**  
**Metropolitan Dining Room**  
201 N. 10th St. OMAHA  
YOU ALWAYS MEET FRIENDS  
Paul Christensen

## ROAD EARNINGS DECLARED POOR

### Bangor & Aroostook Head Expects Good Fall Business

**BANGOR, Me., Oct. 3 (Special).—**Earnings of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad have been poor this summer, according to Percy R. Todd, president of the road, who says:

Whenever there is a big traffic in general on the roads of the United States, it is usually poor in northern Maine. I cannot explain this, but it is a fact. We usually feel the effect of big business on the railroad elsewhere about six months afterward. We are beginning to get the results this month, however.

During the summer there was a substantial movement of pulpwood over the Bangor & Aroostook. This was partly because the streams were so low that logs could not be floated down for shipment on the railroad. There are thousands of cords of pulpwood held back which we will get next year. In the first eight months of 1923, however, we earned a surplus, after charges sufficient to cover preferred dividend requirements for the full year and something over for the common.

We expect to make a very good showing in the next four months. There is a good, normal crop of potatoes in Aroostook County this year, but not an extraordinary crop. It is estimated at 35,000,000 bushels. Ordinarily, the Bangor & Aroostook handles about 80 per cent of the crop. The price of potatoes started at \$3 a barrel, but has dropped to \$1.75.

## HAMBURG-PORTLAND SERVICE IS PROPOSED

**PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 3 (Special).—**A new freight line between Hamburg and Portland is expected to be inaugurated the coming winter, according to advice received by Henry F. Merrill.

## RESTAURANTS

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**Café de Paris**  
IS LIKE EATING AT HOME

**Home**  
COOKING SERVICE  
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Special Chicken Dinner  
Every Sunday, 75c

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We make a specialty of sea food.  
Broiled Lobster, Steamed Clams, Fried Clams,  
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Chicken, Steak and Chop.  
Open Until Midnight Every Day.

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**CAFÉ DE MARSEILLE**  
210 Huntington Avenue  
Luncheon 40c, Dinner 50c  
Sunday Chicken or Turkey Dinner 75c  
A la Carte All Hours

**CONCORD, N. H.**  
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**LOS ANGELES**  
**Two Quality Cafeterias**  
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222-311  
Strictly home cooked foods  
by women cooks only and  
under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor  
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**ELIZABETH ANNE**  
RESTAURANT  
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chairman of the directors of the Port of Portland. This is the head line of Montreal which is expected to send several ships to this port.  
Freight service between Hamburg and Portland was given last winter and for several winters previous by the Rogers & Webb line, but the head line has not previously operated from this port. The Rogers & Webb steamships touched at Antwerp, Hamburg, and Rotterdam, making Portland their winter terminal, and Montreal their terminal at other seasons. Several



U. S. Naval Officer Greets British Admiral  
Left—Vice Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, R. N. Right—Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, U. S. N., Commandant Boston Navy Yard

other foreign freight and passenger lines are taking up with the State Pier directors the matter of touching at Portland.

## DANISH WOMEN WORK FOR TEMPERANCE

**COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence).—**Danish women are doing much work against alcohol, although the well-wishers of the movement are not yet by any means satisfied. The Danish "White Ribbon" is working very energetically for the good cause, and at the instance of its chairman the Christian Abstinence Union has been formed. It comprises 30 different institutions and societies, and a number of important meetings and lectures have been arranged under its auspices.

Many other Danish women's societies sympathize with this work and support it, but a more active co-operation is wished and hoped for. The chairman of the Danish Women's National Council is a staunch friend of the anti-alcohol movement. In Copenhagen alone about 20 anti-alcohol meetings are held every day, at which the women play a prominent part and much stress is laid upon direct conversations with individuals separately.

Arrival of the British warship was heralded at the Navy Yard with all the usual ceremonies paid to a visiting naval vessel of a foreign country. Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, U. S. N., commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard, with his staff in full dress uniform, paid official respects to the visiting vice-admiral, on board the Capetown, tied up at Pier 2, Navy Yard, in the shadow of Bunker Hill.

## RESTAURANTS

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**DINE and DANCE**  
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**YOENG'S**  
American and Chinese  
RESTAURANT  
8 to 9 and 9 to 11:30 P. M.  
No Cover Charge.

DELICIOUS FOOD and  
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Refined Music—Most Attractive  
Luncheon—Special 40c to 60c  
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**IF TASTY FOOD**  
IN A QUIET and BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY  
**The Sanlung**  
Chinese-American Dishes  
241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
Near Massachusetts Avenue  
A la Carte All Hours  
Refined Music  
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**Café Minerva**  
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Reputed, Cuisine and Exceptional Service  
Artistic Surroundings—Refined Music  
APPROVED PRICES  
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730 Center St., Winnetka, Ill.  
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## BOSTON HONORS BRITISH ADMIRAL

### Extensive Program for Sir Michael Culme-Seymour

Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, commander-in-chief of the British naval forces in the North Atlantic and West Indian stations,

while the British ship's band played the "Star Spangled Banner." Maj.-Gen. Andrew Brewster, commanding the First Army Corps Area, Army Base, South Boston, and his staff then paid an official visit to the Cape-town, followed by British Consul General Edward F. Gray, stationed at Boston, and his aide.

The ceremonies, following the welcome by American naval and army officials, began at 10 a. m. yesterday, with a formal reception by Commandant de Steiguer in front of the latter's office, where an American naval band and guard were drawn up at attention. "Open house" and welcome to the crew of the Capetown was held at the Augustin Club at the navy yard.

Following a call on Major-General Brewster in the afternoon, Admiral Culme-Seymour was received at the Governor's office and by Mayor Curley at the City Hall, and then went to the home of Consul Gray. Last night he was guest at the United States Chamber of Commerce banquet in the Algonquin Club.

Tomorrow a harbor cruise will be made for the visitors on an Army Harbor boat, leaving the Army Base, South Boston, at 3 p. m. and returning at 5:30 p. m. A tug leaves the Navy Yard for the Army Base at 2:30 p. m. Social events are planned for that evening.

Friday is Y. M. C. A. Day, with a program to be announced later and visits to various athletic clubs. Saturday there will be a trip to the Cambridge Stadium, where the vice admiral will witness the Harvard-Rhode Island State football game. Seats have been provided for 250. Social events are planned for that evening. Church services are planned for Sunday at the Navy Yard, the Y. M. C. A., and the city churches. A sightseeing trip is also planned.

## NORWEGIAN BANK CRISIS EXAMINED

**CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence).—**A serious Norwegian bank crisis occurred in the spring of this year, when it proved necessary to arrange for one year's public administration of two of the country's largest banks, namely, the Andresens and Bergens Kreditbank, and the Centralbanken for Norge. The Minister of Finance has now stated that the crisis may be regarded as ended. A commission of inquiry has been appointed both in the Centralbanken and the Andresens and Bergens Kreditbank (Foreningsbanken). Reports from these commissions have been published, showing that the bank difficulties are due mainly to the state of the market. They declare the chief error lay in a too extensive support of industry and a failure to reduce credits in due time. The bank directors also have been blamed for the big bonuses they have declared to themselves. The reports have been sent to the public grand jury for a close examination. There is little probability of criminal action, but it is considered fair to the public that the matter be fully examined. The result has shown that measures must be taken to avoid a repetition of these conditions. A bill providing for a new bank law has been put forward, by which the activities of the banks are expected to be better controlled.

Arrival of the British warship was heralded at the Navy Yard with all the usual ceremonies paid to a visiting naval vessel of a foreign country. Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, U. S. N., commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard, with his staff in full dress uniform, paid official respects to the visiting vice-admiral, on board the Capetown, tied up at Pier 2, Navy Yard, in the shadow of Bunker Hill.

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## TWILIGHT TALES

### Johnny Sets Sail by Moonlight

**N**OW this twilight tale happened in the middle of the night, and you may know it was the middle of the night because the moon was shining, and Johnny, waking up in his small bed, heard old grandfather clock in the hall downstairs just striking "1."

"One," said grandfather clock. "Tick-tock, tick-tock. It's the middle of the night. And the moon is shining bright. Tick-tock. Everybody is asleep. Sound asleep in the house. Except Johnny in his bed. And perhaps a little mouse. Tick-tock. One o'clock."

Johnny woke up, and he was just wide awake enough to be interested in being awake at all when everybody else was asleep. He sat up and looked about, and what with the moonlight, and the white sheets of his bed, and the blue rug on the floor under it, he was reminded of a picture book. There was a ship in the picture, sailing by moonlight on a blue sea. Johnny had often thought it would be fun to sail on such a ship, but the moon doesn't shine in the daytime, and so he had never had the moon to play with. But there was the moon, and the rug was like a blue sea, and all he had to do was to make himself a ship.

Johnny got out of bed, and there was nobody there, no father or mother, or cook or aunt or uncle or grandmother or grandfather or anybody at all, to tell him to get in again. He looked around the room for something to make his bed look more like the ship in the picture. Of course there was a white sheet that would make a fine sail, but what he needed just as much was a mast for his ship. For a ship, as everybody knows, has a mast and spars. He sat on his bed and looked here and there, and presently he saw a first-rate mast, only now it had his clothes hanging on it; and, if you wonder what it was, perhaps you will remember the pole that some people keep in a room, with hooks here and there, to hang clothes on, and you will see how much such a pole is like a mast on a ship. And then he remembered that there was a broom in the closet that would be just the thing to make a spar on which to hang his sail.

So Johnny took all his clothes off the pole and piled them on the floor, and then he got the broom from the closet, and a piece of string to fasten it with. He put the broom across the top of the pole, and it took some time to balance it and fasten it with the string so that it would stay straight. And there, you see, was a mast and spar for his ship. He stood the pole

up at the foot of his bed, and spread a sheet over the broom, so that the sheet hung down straight, and there was his sail. And the moon lighted it just the way the moon did in the picture in the book.

"I name this ship 'Rover,'" said Johnny. But the ship "Rover" still had no rudder, and, as everybody knows, you have to have a rudder to sail a ship. Johnny looked here and there, and saw his tennis racket standing in the corner, and that was just the thing for a rudder. So he fastened it with another piece of string to his bed just behind his pillow, and then he took the handle of the racket in a firm grip, and steered the ship "Rover" out to sea over the blue rug.

And that was how it happened that first morning, when the moon had gone down and the sun had come up, and his mother looked into Johnny's room, she was very much surprised to see Johnny, with his hand on the tiller, sailing the ship "Rover" across the blue rug. And the "Rover" sailed finely, though Johnny was fast asleep.

**REQUEST FOR BOWDOIN**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—By the will of Kate D. Riggs, well-known novelist who wrote under the name of Kate Douglas Wiggin, which was filed for probate yesterday, the sum of \$5000 is given to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

**Women's Checking Accounts**  
To enable us to render a more comprehensive service to women customers we have established a women's department where matters pertaining to business and finance may be discussed with a highly trained executive.

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Capital and Surplus \$5,000,000  
NORTHWEST CORNER LEXINGTON AND MONROE STREETS  
CHICAGO

ARMAND realized that to be ideal, a face powder must be more than finely textured and delicately perfumed. It must bring to women that priceless joy of looking their best, not just for an occasional hour or two, but all the time. It was this ideal which inspired the creation of Armand Cold Cream Powder.

You will find this wonderful powder so soft and fine it cannot possibly injure the skin. Delicately perfumed and of such marvelous clinging qualities, it blends naturally into the skin, staying on without the need of constant powdering. Armand Cold Cream Powder is making a more attractive appearance possible to women the world over. So that you may have it, too, we have prepared an appealing Week-End Package containing generous samples of Cold Cream Powder, Bouquet Powder, Rose Powder, Amabelle Powder, Cold Cream, Vanishing Cream, Talcum and little cake of fragrant soap. All for 25c!

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CARL WEEKS, President

**ARMAND**  
COLD CREAM POWDER  
In The PINK & WHITE BOXES

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**Charming Colors**  
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**D. B. FISK & CO.**  
Creators of Correct Millinery  
We do not re-sell—Ask your Milliner for Fisk hats

**Different From All Other Powders**

**ARMAND** realized that to be ideal, a face powder must be more than finely textured and delicately perfumed. It must bring to women that priceless joy of looking their best, not just for an occasional hour or two, but all the time. It was this ideal which inspired the creation of Armand Cold Cream Powder.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Chicago Moving in Direction  
of Theatrical IndependenceNineteen Theaters, Dozen Vaudeville Houses and Movies  
Seating 300,000—Expenditure \$3,000,000 a Month

By O. L. HALL

This second city of the western world, with one of the greatest of all theater-going populations, has a stage history bridging 86 years. That is a long time on this western prairie, yet older cities on the Atlantic seaboard and still older cities beyond the ocean must regard the interior metropolis as still in its theatrical adolescence.

The old Sauganash in 1837 had 200 seats. In 1823 the city supports 19 theaters of the first class, a dozen vaudeville houses, four burlesque theaters, several concert halls, and cinemas with an aggregate seating capacity of more than 300,000.

This autumn the theaters of Chicago are prospering beyond those of any other city on the continent, for this is one of the few great communities not overtheated, nor has it been at any time in the history of its rapid growth. Its population increases more than 60,000 a year, and its theater-going transients increase at even a much more rapid rate.

The history of the Chicago stage falls naturally into three periods. The first embraces the days from McKenzie and Isherwood's introduction of the drama at the Sauganash Hotel to the Chicago fire in 1871. This period saw many ventures at the old Rialto, subsequently variously named; at William Hastings' theater, at John B. Rice's playhouse, at Woods' Museum, McKiver's theater, the Crosby opera house, Richard M. Hooley's first playhouse, and Frank E. Aiken's house.

## Effect of World's Fair

The World's Fair of 1893, while neither marking the beginning of a major period in the theatrical history of Chicago, nor inspiring the building of permanent playhouses on a large scale, had nevertheless a great bearing on the Chicago stage. In addition to giving to the city its home for opera and spectacles in the Auditorium, it gave, what was more important, a great impetus to the quest for entertainment. Half a year before Chicago was on holiday, its theaters were constantly filled. The World's Fair drew to the city millions of mid-

westerners who were given their first taste of the drama and lyric entertainment in its better estate, and thus was created, or at least importantly increased, a pressing demand for touring attractions.

This demand rapidly grew, and the territory round about Chicago became highly profitable when rightly exploited, and thus the city became more than ever before a clearing point for shows from the east, and a seat of production of added importance. In other words, the World's Fair added to the sophistication of the middle west, and the assumption of a metropolitan nature and influence by the capital of this region really dates from 1893. Ever since that time it has been accepted by managers as a truism that the success of a play in Chicago insured its prosperity throughout the headwaters of the Ohio River to and beyond the Rocky Mountains. So it may be said of the World's Fair that it definitely established Chicago as one of the greatest of all playing communities.

## Brilliant Period After Fire

It was with erection of John B. Rice's theater that the stage history of the city really began, for there came scores of famous players, giving Chicago its first real acquaintance with the drama. McKiver, Aiken and Hooley, establishing stock companies, brought in many artists of the first rank, but they did also much valuable pioneering, developing many players who afterward won wide renown.

The great fire put an end, of course, to the proud establishments that had risen to the delight of a boastful citizenry, but after the fire began a second and prouder period. Throughout this period, extending to the end of the century, and afterward, a distinguishing feature of the Chicago theater was that it was resident-owned and operated. Mr. McKiver, Mr. Hooley, John Hamlin, Will J. Davis, James Hutton, David Henderson, C. E. Kohl, George Castle, John Haverly, William Emmett, Col. J. D. Hopkins and various others,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Masque and Pageant  
Developed in Chicago

By WALLACE RICE

IN JANUARY, 1909, less than four years after Louis N. Parker's revival of modern pageantry in England, Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens had played, at the Art Institute, his "Pageant of the Italian Renaissance," a gorgeous and impressive event. He took its form from Shakespeare's "Henry V" rather than any later source, making a mighty spectacle moving to great poetry. From this source the middle west has celebrated itself locally in scores of cities, culminating in late years in "The Chicago Festival Play," enacted on the Lake Front in October, 1921, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the great fire, the Chicago Association of Commerce expending \$150,000 upon it.

The masque idea, also lending itself to pageantry, gave birth to a series written by Mr. Stevens in collaboration with the late Kenneth Sawyer Goodman, produced at the Art Institute 1911-1914, to "The Masque of Illinois" written for the Illinois State Centennial in 1918 and played everywhere within its borders, in masques for Santa Barbara, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, and in Mr. Stevens' great "The Drawing of the Sword," brought out in New York during the war with a distinguished professional cast. Kenneth Goodman, who fell in the naval service of his country during the war, is to have his memory fittingly commemorated in a beautiful theater now building for the Art Institute by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William O. Goodman, a permanent addition to the city's artistic assets.

In this connection may be mentioned the epidemic of small playhouses which broke out some 10 years ago. The best known of these was Maurice Brown's "Little Theater," which expired of inanition, the number of seats not being sufficient to meet expenses. The Players' Workshop in East Fifty-Seventh Street, the Hull House Players, the Aldis Playhouse at Lake Forest, and others less in the public eye, also provided an outlet for the budding playwright, whose number has since increased, though only the Dill Pickle Stage and the studio stages of Miss Anna Morgan and Miss Grace Hickox vigorously survive.

## "Scaramouche"

—Special from Monitor Bureau.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Forty-Fourth Street Theater, Sept. 30, "Scaramouche," a motion picture adapted by Wills Goldbeck from the novel by Rafael Sabatini, produced and directed by Rex Ingram. The tale of "Scaramouche," laid in France in the turbulent days of 1792, comes to screen under the guise of a touch of Rex Ingram, an eighteenth century document of haunting beauty and rare restraint. Where the German producers spared nothing in their massive and spectacular filming of the French Revolution and the American Griffith worked his familiarly climactic and

of George Slegmann; he dominates every scene in which he figures and surpasses all of his many predecessors in the role. Mr. Ingram's fine sense of contrast and direction is felt throughout the picture, and has given this oft-told tale a new beauty and significance. It is a valuable aid in placing the moving picture on the plane of artistic and educational importance which it is destined to attain.



Courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Company

Amy Lowell  
First President of The New England Poetry Club

THIS autumn the New England Poetry Club assumes a new character with the announcement of two series of public lectures, for hitherto all its meetings have been open only to members and their guests. Miss Amy Lowell, the first president of the club, leads the way on Oct. 25, at Steinart Hall, with what is believed to be her first public reading in Boston. Robert Frost, another former president, will probably be the next speaker. A series of six free lectures will be given at the Boston Public Library at 4 o'clock:

Nov. 1, Robert Silliman Hillier on Emily Dickinson.  
Dec. 2, S. Foster Damon on Amy Lowell.  
Jan. 9, Abbie Farwell Brown on E. A. Robinson.  
Feb. 13, Joseph Auslander on Lyricism.  
March 12, Grant Code on Robert Frost.  
April 9, Amy Lowell on Carl Sandburg.

The New England club, according to its president, Robert Silliman Hillier, is rather more like the London Poetry Club than like any other in the United States, except for the fact that it has no settled headquarters, although it wishes heartily that it did. It was organized in 1915 in order that "New England poets might have freer opportunity for meeting one another than has hitherto been the case and be able to extend hospitality to poets from a distance who may be passing through Boston." Since the war it has enlarged its field to include study and discussion of methods and ideals of poetry. This winter will see the further development of its undertaking the responsibility of stimulating the love and understanding of poetry among the public. The customary social meetings will of course continue, and it is believed that they will gain new life from the club's new activity.

Three of the most important living American poets belong to the New England group: First, E. A. Robinson, an honorary member, for, although he lives in New York, he was born in Maine and often spends his summers in New Hampshire, and is in thought and style a Yankee; then Amy Lowell and Robert Frost. These three, with S. Foster Damon, John Brooks Wheelwright and Grant Code, represent the more modernist point of view within the club; George Woodberry, the honorary president, and Miss Katharine Lee Bates, a vigorous classicist, Miss Abbie Brown, Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry, Miss Nancy Byrd Turner and Joseph Auslander are the more lyric poets of the group. Among the translators are Nathan Haskell Doole, Brooks More and William Aspenwall Bradley. Miss Alice Brown and Gamaliel Bradford are known equally well as writers of prose. Miss Charlotte Porter, and Miss Helen A. Clarke are well known in Boston as managers of the Symposium, as well as for their work on Browning.

**"TO-MORROW"**  
BOSTON DAY  
**BROCKTON FAIR**  
AND A NIGHT SHOW  
WITH FIREWORKS  
SPECIAL TRAINS  
AFTER THE NIGHT SHOWS  
Every Night to Boston  
Trolley from Brockton  
10 ACRES PARKING FIELD  
WITHIN THE GROUNDS  
Entire Change of Program  
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San Francisco Civic  
Opera Inaugurated

Special from Monitor Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The first season of the San Francisco Opera Association, opened last night in the Civic Auditorium with a performance of "La Bohème" before an audience of 7000.

Often as "La Bohème" has been sung and green to cheerful yellow and orange is a pleasant one in Hayley Lever's "The Crabbers" and is well handled. Roy Brown in his winter landscape gives the real feeling of snow, there is an interesting Irish interior by P. O'Malley in depressed tones; some good craftsmanship in F. K. Johnson's "Beneath a Southern Moon"; Pueblos against a dark wall. In George Elmer Brown's "Night on the Banks" there is a beautiful feeling of moonlight, boats and fishermen.

E. F. Savage has a decoration of merit, the "Expulsion." Other prominent guest artists are Kraft, Garber, Benson, Carlsen, Hy O'Tanner, etc. Why do we see so little of Tanager when his work has the distinction of hanging in the Luxembourg? Kraft has some delightful trees, Frank Benson and Dines Carlsen intensive and attractive still-lives.

The local artists stand on a sure footing as to technical achievement, and have no apologies to make for themselves. It is a pleasure to mention Gisella Loeffler whose originality in her "Busy Elf" is so marked. P. H. Woolrych is a craftsman who understands his medium in the "Mandarin's Coat." Kathryn E. Cherry presents one of her charming flower decorations; O. E. Bermingham pictures Taos Indian ponies against a wall. Frank Nudschner from his studio in the Ozarks sends a good Acadian scene. Cornelia F. Maury, a well-studied chaudiere and French courtyard, and William V. Schvill a portrait of Mrs. Scullin.

## Drama in Australia

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Aug. 20).—The Pioneer Players lately made a new landmark in the freshly tilled field of Australian drama. On Aug. 16, they presented a bill of five one-act plays. The program was conspicuous for its interesting variety of subjects. An amusing comedy by Mr. Frank Brown, topped the bill. Mr. Brown is closely related to Mr. Louis Esau, whose play "Mother and Son" was presented lately by the Pioneers. The writing "fare" in this family presumably takes a dramatic twist. Mr. Brown has traveled through most of Australia and his varied experiences have provided him with much valuable literary material.

The scene in this play is laid in a bush shanty close to the opal fields. A shearer and a town "masher" strike this refuge in their track to the "fields." They inform the girl behind the bar of their hardships, and the shearer claims to have carried his mate, the jockey, 10 miles across country. They both endeavor to appear heroes in the pretty girl's estimation. One boasts of his knowledge of the bush, and one of his lurid city adventures. The jockey appears to gain the greatest amount of attention from the girl. The shearer resents the little upstart's interference in his flirtation, and says that if he were a true mate he would retire in favor of the friend who had so bravely borne him on his broad back. High words ensue!

The shanty keeper enters. He separates the now militant antagonists. The jockey manages to "take down" the "boss" for £20, which the afterward shares liberally with the shanty shearer. This proves them mates once more! The jockey has repaid his companion for his timely help in the weary journey. After a vow of unending "mate"-ship they go on their way rejoicing.

The theme is light, but the dialogue abounds with humor—a dry, whimsical humor, peculiarly characteristic of Australia.

"The Great Mat" by Katherine Richardson was built so firmly that its structure scarcely constituted a play. Vance Palmer's "Black Horse" proved a strong drama. It was technically well constructed. Each sentence carried weight, and added a necessary quota to the working of the theme.

"The Trap," by Stewart Mackay, founded on an incident of the Tasmanian convict days, and a screamingly funny farce, "The Bishop and the Buns," by Ernest O'Ferrall, completed the program.

The Merald Play Society recently introduced to the Australian public Lady Gregory's new play, "The Dragon." The play was effectively produced. Dull gray, hellish curtains draped the stage. Tall-gray pillars based by ebony sets lent an air of lofty proportions to the apartment. Crimson curtains added a relieving touch of brilliant color. The picturesque costumes were designed from garments worn in ancient Ireland.

## AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

**Playhouse—Now**  
"THE SMARTEST THING IN TOWN"  
**H. B. WARNER**  
in "YOU and I"  
With Lucile Watson and a "Perfect" cast.  
Revs. 50c to \$2.50. Mat. 50c to \$2.00.  
Sat. Rev. \$1.00 to \$3.00.

**Colonial—Now**  
**LEW FIELDS**  
ANN PENNINGTON  
LULU McCONNELL  
John Murray Anderson's  
MUSICAL LAUGH PLAY  
"JACK AND JILL"

**ALICE BRADY "Zander Great"**  
(IN PERSON)  
PRICES  
Even. (incl. tax), 50c to \$2.50; Sat. Rev. 50c to \$2.00; Mat. 50c to \$2.00; Wed. Mat. 50c to \$2.00.

## "The Deep Tangled Wildwood"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—"The Deep Tangled Wildwood," a satirical comedy by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, was produced by George C. Tyler and Hugh Ford at the Blackstone Theater, Oct. 1, with the following cast:

James Parks Leland..... James Gleason  
Harvey Wialick..... Robert McWade  
J. Warren Patterson..... T. M. Cahill  
Edwin Palmer Cortis..... George Nelson  
Aunt Sarah Parks..... Ida Darling  
Miss Madeline..... Devah Morel  
Francine Forge..... Angela Waade  
Pearl Cortis..... Mary Daniel  
Tom Wilson..... McKay George  
Bates..... Fred J. Nicholls  
Joe Inglis..... Ralph Sipperly  
Mary Ellen..... Mildred Booth  
Deacon Flood..... Harry Cowley  
Mayor Gombel..... Gertrude Hill  
Hyacinth Westcott..... Harry Irving  
The Photographer..... Sam Janney  
Willets..... Sam Janney

Employing their happy "gift" of satire, as they did in "Dulcy," "The Ladies," and "Merton of the Movies," George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly have written in "The Deep Tangled Wildwood" the diverting story of the ambitious small town caught in the grip of the booster clubs.

When James Parks Leland, successful playwright, experiences a failure in New York he takes it as warning that he has grown stale and is in need of rest in the quiet of his old home town of Millersville, somewhere in the midwest. He dreamily talks of the still days and long nights of the simple old aunt of the simple girl in blue, and of the rustic to whom he was one-time neighbor. He indicates a sardonic lawyer to accompany him to a peaceful village.

He precedes the lawyer by a day and arrives to find himself the object of a reception. A dye works has come to the old home town, and everybody has grown rich and ambitious. A daily illustrated paper has made its appearance, there are clubs and associations and a speedway, and most of the population spends half its waking hours in its dinner clothes. The metropolitan playwright sees the tables reversed. He is obviously the rustic of them all. The simple aunt has the aspect of duchess. The girl in blue is in silks and laces. A cabaret entertainer and a cinema owner are social favorites.

In fact all of James Parks Leland's illusions are quickly dispelled. The erstwhile village is more metropolitan than New York. The former rustics are wasting their days and nights in a riotous pursuit of pleasure, and not all, if any, of them are well behaved. There is a deacon who is as virtuous as a skunk, and a harmless old bore, and his niece of much soft charm. She has lived in New York and is more reticent in her behavior than any of the other residents of the overgrown village.

So much for satire of the modern tendency of the small town. The plot arrives. The daily picture paper is opening a radio broadcasting station.

## AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

**COPLEY**  
Theatre  
Thurs. 8:15  
Sat. 2:15  
Thurs. 8:15  
Sat. 2:15  
Thurs. 8:15  
Sat. 2:15  
Thurs. 8:15  
Sat. 2:15

**B. F. KEITH'S**  
The Amusement Centre of Boston  
Week of Oct. 1 to 8  
1. SNELL & VERNON  
2. ORDER OF APPRENTICES  
3. GEORGE MOORE & GIRLS  
4. FLEURBAEY JOSEPHINE  
5. CRESKY & DAYNE  
6. ROBB WILTON  
7. BEKEFF'S THEATRE  
8. HERAS & WILSON

**TREMONT**  
Last 2 Weeks  
TOMMY  
Seats Now for Columbus Day Mat.  
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents  
JOHN GALLSWORTHY'S  
**LOYALTIES**  
WITH ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST

**SELWYN**  
Miller & Lyles  
In Their New All-Color Musical Sensation  
**RUNNIN' WILD**  
Shuffle Along  
MAT. TOMORROW. Best Seats 2:15  
Phone Beach 192  
Best Seats 2:15

**THE FOOL**  
Written by CHANNING POLLOCK  
Staged by FRANK BRICHMAN  
DIRECT FROM 406 PERFORMANCES  
IN NEW YORK CITY  
4 Companies Touring America  
"A powerful play dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."  
First Line Story by F. C. Schiller, Science Monitor.

**COW JULIET**  
Now playing a trans-continental tour,  
including the following cities: SALT  
LAKE CITY, DENVER, KANSAS  
CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO,  
MILWAUKEE

## AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

**COMEDY**  
Thurs. 8:30, Sat. 2:30  
It is a powerful play. The brilliant climax electrified the audience. The audience cheered.  
—Herald  
Thurs. 8:30, Sat. 2:30

**Children of the Moon**  
With an All-Star Cast  
JOHN GOLDEN Presents  
**7th HEAVEN**  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

**ADRIENNE**  
The Speed Melody Sensation  
BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

**GAITY**  
Bway 46th St.  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
In "The Funniest Play  
of the Year"  
**MAUDE**  
"AREN'T WE ALL"  
PLYMOUTH 45th St. W. of W. 4th St.  
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**We've Got the Money**  
With ROBERT AMES, Leo Donnelly  
Cast of 30

**Winter Garden** Mats. Tues. & Sat.  
Even. 8:30. Nights 8:30

**Greenwich Village Follies**  
"America's Greatest Annual Revue"

**Vanderbilt** Theatre, W. 46th St.  
Saturday & Wed.  
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents

**"Two Fellows and a Girl"**  
RITZ Theatre, W. 45th Street  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**In LOVE**  
With LOVE!  
LYNN FONTANNE  
RALPH MORGAN  
HENRY HULL

**Merton of the Movies**  
Helen of Troy,  
New York

**Covered Wagon**  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough  
Directed by James Cruze  
Criterion 44th St. 8:30. Sun. Mats. at 3

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Syracuse Symphony  
Orchestra  
Season Tickets Now on Sale  
Boxes & Loges \$7.00—Orchestra \$5.00—Balcony  
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**To Our Readers**  
Theatrical managers welcome a  
letter of appreciation from those who  
have enjoyed a production advertised  
in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR.

AUDIENCE STUDIED  
BY DRAMA LEAGUERenaissance of Thespian Art Seen  
in League's Growth From  
Chicago Amateurs' LaborsBy MRS. A. STARR BEST  
Director, Drama League of America  
Special from Monitor Bureau

In later years, when it is possible to find a clearer perspective, the last decade may stand out as an epochal period in the history of the theater since it has felt an absolute upheaval in the attitude of the public toward the play. During this period the desire for a better theater has been kindled, and a determination has been formed, on the part of a large portion of the public, to secure its desire. The west, the middle west—especially, represents a pioneer; it is not strange that several years before any unrest was evident in other sections, while New York, Boston and Philadelphia were still accepting anything presented by the managers simply because Chicago started to register its protest against conditions in the theater.

Here, as elsewhere, the first public revolt against the iron hand of the commercial manager took the form of the art theater. Its earliest expression was in the stage guild, which, under the patronage of wealthy literati, undertook several interesting productions at the Art Institute. Successful as to artistic value, but woefully failing financially, the effort came to an untimely end, to be succeeded by the more elaborate project of the new theater, antedating by several years New York's more ambitious undertaking.

**The Whitney Venture**  
At the remodeled Whitney, sponsored by a group of devoted amateur guarantors but produced under professional direction and with professional actors, the first elaborate venture toward an art theater was entered upon. Ahead of its time, with no prepared audience and no properly aroused demand for it, the venture was a financial failure, a premature end, leaving behind it, however, a record of worthy productions and worthwhile plays. The unrest of the public simmered for two years until, once more, ambitious to register its protest and quite undaunted by the failure of a similar venture in New York, a second art theater, richly endowed, was launched as the Drama Players under the dignified leadership of Donald Robertson and sponsored again by the reliable defenders of the faith in a better drama.

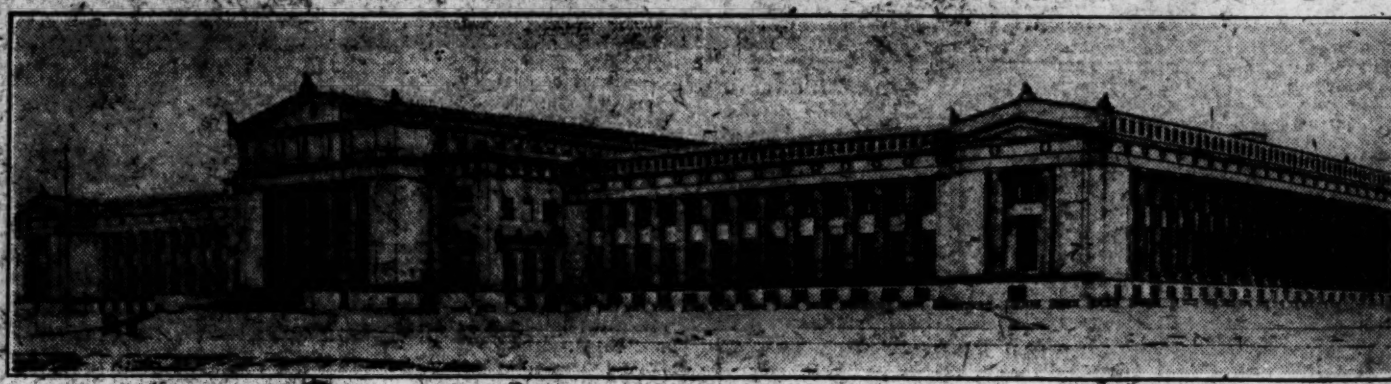
The season produced many plays, but this effort also ended in financial failure. After a brief interim the Chicago Theater Society arose from the ashes of the Drama Players with the same guarantors—but different leadership and different aims. At the Little Playhouse two seasons were conducted, showing as their fruit a list of worthwhile achievement. The Irish Players in repertory, "The Yellow Jacket," The Horniman Company, "Prunella," and the excellent company in "The Adventures of Anatole," The Washington Square Players, The Portman Theater, and The English Repertory Company. Here the new movement was sanely throwing its strength back of already established organizations of merit, in the hope of aiding them, and if it could have survived the second year might have won permanently. But the second year a repertory company was installed, which proved a heavier burden than could be successfully borne.

**Six Artistic Seasons**  
The last of the Little theaters was the most enduring when Maurice Browne managed to maintain his tiny playhouse for six seasons of artistic productions.

All of these attempts, in spite of the fact that they were earnest and sincere, were more or less dilettante because they lacked popular support and represented the expression of a small group only. As yet, no means had been devised for awakening and organizing a public to support its own desires. At the same time, however, that "highbrow" backers of worth and importance were experimenting on Michigan Boulevard, community protest was evident on the west side.

At Hull House, for more than a decade sincere work has been done by faithful group of local players, under the direction of Laura Dainty Polham. This group has been unwavering in its dedication to a worthy choice of plays and to effort in their production. At other points, the community effort has been evident, the Hebrew Players of

## Field Museum of Natural History, Another Proof of Chicago's Artistic Progress

INFLUENCE OF WORLD'S FAIR  
SEEN IN CHICAGO'S CITY PLANSubsequent Landscaping and Architectural Work Designed  
Largely to Harmonize With "White City"By ROBERT HARSHE  
Director, Art Institute of Chicago

The very alive American city of Chicago offers us the unusual combination of tremendous physical and commercial growth with consistent and vigorous development of art in its many manifestations. Coordinated action under typically national business leadership, has met every civic problem; the large and varied foreign population has been assimilated as perhaps in no other place of its size. The city has grown strong, free, and healthy in its outlook, and based on a natural taste inherited partly from its New England and Virginia ancestors, is developing an art which promises to become more American than anything in the conservative east, or in the far west with its comparative lack of tradition.

The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, epoch-making as it was, was not a sudden artistic appearance upon unprepared ground, but rather a natural expression of tendencies which it in turn encouraged and gave more adequate form. Chicago, New York and Philadelphia were the first cities to give systematic art instruction, and under the Art Institute's forerunner, the Academy of Art, the best work of American painters was exhibited. The Art Institute itself was incorporated in 1879 and progressed so rapidly as to own its own building within four years. In 1890 the nucleus of the present Hutchinson Gallery was bought—15 old masters from the collection of Princess Demidoff in Florence. St. Gaudens' Lincoln was already standing in Lincoln Park. The Public Library and university were well established institutions, and the Symphony Orchestra was playing under the baton of Theodore Thomas.

**The Great White City**  
In 1893 came the inspiration of the Great White City with its beautiful plan, with its landscape and sculptural decorations harmoniously adapted to the architecture; the architecture itself exhibiting as diverse forms as the classic Fine Arts Building and Louis Sullivan's original Transportation Building. The widely borrowed loan collections of painting, sculpture, and prints were the starting point of many important private collections, some now housed in the Art Institute, others often represented in loans. The educational stimulus of these collections has been of incalculable value.

One of the most immediate outgrowths was the City Plan, formed under the leadership of Daniel H. Burnham, who had laid out the exposition grounds. The aim was to develop in the city the appreciated balance and unity of the fair, and to increase sanitation and efficiency. Traffic and

borough, and Turner. Among the most important pictures are the Primitives loaned by Martin A. Ryerson.

**Friends of American Art**

The Friends of American Art, a unique organization, presents contemporary American painting and sculpture, especially that of Chicago. It has done much to extend patronage and recognition to the talent of our own generation, too much of which has been forced into commercial art work. Much is also accomplished by the yearly exhibits of the Chicago Society of Artists, the American Artists, the Chicago Society of Etchers, the Chicago Society of Architects, which are prominent among the 50 or 60 yearly temporary exhibitions in which the public, numerous associations, clubs, and the body of some four thousand students, are privileged to study almost every phase of art.

**The Distinguished Alumni**

Under well-known teachers in the Art School a surprisingly large proportion of the well-known men of today have been trained. Some are now Chicago residents, others live anywhere between the Atlantic and Pacific. Some of those associated with the city or school whose names everyone will recognize are, among painters, J. P. A. Healy, Douglas Volk, Walter Shirlaw, Karl Anderson, Louis Betts, Arthur B. Davies, Frederick C. Frieseke, Jules Guerin, Abram Poole, Chauncey F. Ryder, Gardner Symons, Walter Ufer, J. Francis Murphy, William Irvine, Oliver Dennett Grover, Jesse Arms Botke, John H. Vanderpool, Paul Baret, Frederic M. Grapt, Charles W. Dahlgreen, Charles Francis Browne, Leopold Seyffert. Among sculptors are such names as Lorado Taft, Charles J. Mulligan, Emil Zettler, Abbin Polasek, and among etchers Joseph Pennell, Frank W. Benson, Troy Kinney.

Chicago's nation-wide influence has thus been for individual expression, thoroughly American in its vigor and originality, sane and healthy as it must be in a city still in progress of growth where art is intimately associated with the life of its people, as evidenced by the popularity of the splendid city plan.

**WOOD OPPONENTS GAIN POINT**  
MANILA, Oct. 3 (AP)—Forces opposing the administration of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood had gained one point yesterday with the conceded election of Mr. Ramon, Coalitionist, to the Philippine Senate. Mr. Ramon, who was sponsored by Manuel Quezon, political leader and one of the chief critics of the American regime, carried both Manila and the provinces in the election.

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CHICAGO MOVING IN DIRECTION  
OF THEATRICAL INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from Page 6)

all jealous of Chicago's honor, built and conducted theaters devoted to every form of entertainment.

This second period brought the Chicago stock companies to their heyday; it saw the magnificent extravaganzas of Henderson gain national vogue; it witnessed militant management on every hand and great rivalry to make each of several theaters best representative of the city; it embraced the regime of Litt and Dingwall at McVicker's, which became a kind of American Drury Lane. For a time in this period the west side of the city vied with the central district, and then occasionally the north side and the south side, erecting handsome theaters, undertook to divert from downtown the attention of the better audiences. This period saw also what has become a historic era in dramatic criticism in Chicago, unmatched for the literary excellence, theatrical wisdom and all-round brilliancy of its reviews.

**The Third Period**

The early years of the new century saw the beginning of the third period. Eastern landlordism eventually was substituted for local ownership. The rise to power of the two embattled syndicates brought a great and general change. The stock companies disappeared; in their place sprang up "New" theaters, "Little" theaters, and semi-professional laboratory theaters of every imaginable kind, cutting their narrow swath and then vanishing that others might come. Improved transportation, including that contributed by the automobile, tended to centralize the theaters. Then came the cinema to close the neighborhood dramatic houses.

Thus was completed a striking phase of the evolution of the Chicago stage in its third period. Another phase of that period was represented in the activities of producers, who built and toured their shows, mostly of a lyric nature. But local management gave way to New York management, save in isolated instances. Shows came, sometimes newly to the stage, sometimes from service in the east, ran their courses, brief or protracted. Season succeeded season without much outward evidence of change. Local enterprise occasionally added a theater to the group, and it in experiment would proceed awhile, but almost certainly it would fall into the hands of the New Yorkers.

But evolution speeds again. Learning that Chicago is sufficiently large, rich and independent of thought to support theatrical entertainment originated within its boundaries, various energetic New York managers have begun the experiment of operating in

two capitals, and are adding to Chicago's collection many magnificent new theaters which are being made seats of production rather than outlets for plays and musical shows designed merely for the New York market. They proceed on the theory that Chicago is not "the road," but a self-sustaining theatrical city. How far their belief and their ventures may carry it into a new theatrical day, time alone can tell.

From 1837 to 1923 theatrical Chicago has grown, until, at the time this is written, the city is spending money on amusements, dramatic and cinematic, at the rate of \$3,000,000 a month. Any city so generous is certain sooner or later to find its theatrical independence.

PLAYGROUND EXPERTS  
GOING TO SPRINGFIELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The Tenth National Recreation Congress at Springfield, Ill., home of Lincoln, Oct. 8-12, will show how greatly the field of public recreation has broadened in 17 years, according to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, under whose auspices the congress will be held.

The scope of modern public play is shown in a partial list of the leading speakers. Included are Lorado Taft of Chicago, sculptor; George R. Lunt, Lieutenant-Governor of New York and founder of many playgrounds during his three terms as Mayor of Schenectady; Joseph Lee of Boston, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Murray Hulbert, acting Mayor of New York City; John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, D. C.; John Martin of New York, author of "John Martin's Book"; Seumas McManus, story-teller, and William Butterworth of Moline, Ill., president of Deere & Co.

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## BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last- Oct. 3	Oct.
Can .....	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Ag Chem 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Sugar pf. 101	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	101
T & T. 122 1/2	123	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Wool pf. 101	101	101	101	101	101
keag .....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
onda .....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/8	20
8 97 7/8	97 7/8	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/8
8 97 7/8	97 7/8	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/8
8 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/16
8 70	70	70	70	70
8 95	95	95	95	95
8 91	91	91	91	91
8 96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/8	96 1/16
8 95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95	95

H. Hents & Co., New York  
and Boston)  
stations to 2:15 p. m.)

	High	Low	Sale	Prev.
78.10	77.70	27.83	28.65	28.21
77.20	76.80	28.54	29.34	28.48
77.20	28.10	27.11	27.86	27.48
77.20	28.10	27.12	29.20	28.66
76.50	27.50	27.12	27.95	27.49
76.50	27.50	26.54	27.48	26.93

**Perpall Cotton**

	High	Low	Last Prev.
65	16.05	15.27	15.73
65	16.05	15.26	15.33
68	15.95	15.66	15.33
68	15.95	15.66	15.33
72	15.95	14.93	14.93
72	15.95	14.93	14.93
74	14.30	14.70	14.74
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142	14.30	14.70	14.74
142	14.30	14.70	14.74
144	14.30	14.70	14.74
144	14.30	14.70	14.74
146	14.30	14.70	14.74
146	14.30	14.70	14.74
148	14.30	14.70	14.74
148	14.30	14.70	14.74
150	14.30	14.70	14.74
150	14.30	1	

8 mos	387,202	711,636
9 mos	8,140,426	7,377,624
1 yr	1,077,518	407,876
1 yr	1,301,830	858,731

### TRUCKS EARNINGS

Jack Trucks, Inc., for the Sept. 30, last, are estimated to have earned approximately a share on 287,108 shares of common stock, after preferred dividends, for the first nine months of the year. Earnings probably exceed \$5,000, or \$16.50 a share on the 300,000 shares authorized.

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## WOOL MARKET HOLDING ITS IMPROVEMENT

Business in Staple in United States, However, Lags Behind Other World Markets

The American wool market still lags behind the other markets of the world, although the improvement noted a week ago is maintained, and values are fully sustained at last week's basis.

The woolen and knitting mills still show the chief interest in the raw material, but the worsted plants are by no means lacking in interest. The big mills, however, which really make the market strong, are not buying so sparingly or not at all in many cases, and so what business has been done has been merely sufficient to stabilize prices and cause some appreciation in two or three descriptions.

Scoured medium to low-count wools, for instance, have actually advanced in price about five cents a pound. The same statement applies to secured 3-lamb's wools (56s), and likewise to quarter and three-eighths nogg.

Low South American greasy wools appear to have risen about a cent from the extreme low point of a month ago. Fine, half-blood and three-eighths fleece wools, on the other hand, are not stronger in price than they were a week or two ago.

Generally speaking, the market here is 5 to 10 cents a pound, clean basis, below the foreign market parity.

**Exporting Brisk**  
Further exports of wool this week emphasize anew the unusual position of this market, as figures of exports are very unusual for this market.

Today there go abroad 1,000,000 pounds of South American Lincoln wools, for which exporters received approximately 17 1/2 cents, net cash, of 104, landed in Liverpool.

A few days ago another shipment of more than 1,000,000 pounds was made to Hamburg, and the same shipment there have been sold for export recently 1200 bales of 10 to 12 months Capes, for which the exporter received about \$1, possibly \$1.01, clean basis, in bond.

There is a feeling that the wool market could have secured for the wool in this market, although the import point for similar wool from the Cape is about 5 cents a pound, scoured basis, dearer, landed here in bond.

The demand for wool for exportation, moreover, is still keeping up and some further sales have been made this week, including a fair-size line of secured Australian. The wool market here seems to argue that any change here must be toward higher prices.

Melbourne, yesterday, joined the roster of Australian wool markets which have now held their first sale of the season. From this market usually have been bought the wools best suited for this market in quantities, although the wools sold in the near-by market of Geelong are superior to the Melbourne offerings. The wools offered at Melbourne yesterday, comprising 5000 bales, were mostly of the type and quality of the wool which can be handled to the best advantage, and it is noteworthy that topmaking wools sold actually higher than good combing sorts. The market was firm, however, and of the first day's offering 90 per cent was sold, France being the chief buyer.

Compared with last season, the wools are reported as finer, not so soiled, staple, nor so well grown, rather tender, not infrequently, as a result of the drought, but, on the whole, rather freer of burs.

Good 64-70s combing wools, practically free, were costing 26 pence for wool, estimated to shrink 60 per cent, which is figured at about \$1.10 clean basis, in bond, while topmaking wools of the same grade were costing 24 pence in the sale, on an estimated shrinkage of 54 per cent, which is figured at \$1.11, clean basis, in bond.

**France and Italy Buy**  
Sydney opened yesterday for the second three-day series, with a strong market on the whole. Competition was more general, France and Italy being the chief operators, while England was buying a little wool.

Prices were not greatly changed from the previous series' rates. Good topmaking practically free wool was quoted at 28 pence for wool estimated to shrink 50 per cent, which is figured at about \$1.18, clean basis, landed in Boston, in bond, while slightly burry wools of the same description, were costing about \$1.15. Wap wools, which were costing 22 1/2 pence at the sale, for wool estimated to shrink 54 per cent, or about \$1.04, clean basis, in bond here, while carbonizing pieces and bellies are quoted at 20 pence for wools estimated to shrink about 58 per cent, which would mean \$1.13 carbonized, all costs paid.

Offerings from Montevideo and Argentina are high, and permit no one to figure anything but losses in the light of current quotations here. An offering of equal quantities of 58-60s, 58s and 50s Montevideo wools, for example, at 41 pence, allows no profit to the importer. Another offering is made of 50 bales of 58s at 50c; 100 bales of 56s at 46c; 100 bales of 54s at 35c; 50 bales of 46-50s at 32c, and 25 bales of 44s at 25c, all of average shrinkage. An equal quantity of Argentine 48s and 50s has been offered at 21c and 23c, cost and freight.

**Cape Colony Toss Strong**  
Advices from Cape Colony indicate a strong market there, with France very keen. Best 12 months fine wools are quoted at \$1.14, clean basis, in bond, Boston, while average wools are quoted at about \$1.07, and super 10 to 12 months wools at \$1.05.

There has been little change in the goods market during the last week. The wool trade awaits more than one week else a revival of interest in worsted goods. Woolen manufacturers and knit goods manufacturers are finding a fair demand and are rushing deliveries.

The carpet wool auction of Alexander Smith & Sons, which opened Monday of this week, was exceptionally well attended and demand was general. Prices are slightly dearer than the short list issued by the manufacturer in the early spring, although somewhat lower than the April values by 90 cents to \$3.50.

Current sales have included fair weights of quarter-blood fleece combing wool at 46 1/2 cents, or 80 cents, clean basis; of three-eighths at 53 cents or just 51 cents; of half-blood combing wools at \$1.15 to \$2.00, according to how good they might be; of fine and fine medium territory staple wools at \$1.18 to \$2.00, clean basis, and of fair 12 months Texas at the same level.

Further sales of delaine are reported at \$1.30, clean basis, and demand for 64-70s Australian at \$1.15 in bond, clean basis, is reported again this week, with supplies limited.

Some further business in medium to low scoureds is reported at firm prices compared with last week.

**AUSTRALIAN LOAN**  
LONDON, Oct. 3.—Underwriting is in progress for a £750,000 Commonwealth of Australia 5 per cent loan at 99, redeemable 1930-44.

## CHICAGO TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

National City Bank of Chicago Declares General Purchasing Power Potentially Strong

The outlook for fall trade in the Chicago territory is excellent. This is also true in other sections, for the purchasing power of the public remains high and the extraordinary record of car loadings reflects an unusual movement of goods into trade channels, says the National City Bank of Chicago.

There has been active employment at a high level of wages, and even in the farming sections, where much anxiety existed a few months ago, the situation has shown material betterment. Reimbursements to the War Finance Corporation, representing loans for agricultural and live-stock purposes, aggregated \$5,900,000 in August alone.

The farmers' co-operative marketing movement has assumed large proportions; through advances by the new intermediate credit banks, as well as by many member banks, a vast amount of such financing has been arranged.

**Many Crops Larger**  
According to the Government's September report, the indicated crops of cotton, corn, oats, barley, and sugar beets will show a gain over 1922; whereas rice, rye, white and sweet potatoes, apples, and hay, will show losses.

Even allowing for the lower prices prevailing for meat animals, the forecast is for a larger total return to the farmer than in 1922, and a year ago, and as a natural consequence a greater confidence has developed among the small merchants supplying the farming sections.

Sales of mail order houses are substantially above last year. Since the purchasing power of the agricultural communities is always a potent influence on the general business, generally, the outlook appears considerably improved within the last month or two.

The steel industry as a whole has slowed up considerably during September and new orders for steel products during that month were scarcely up to expectations. Since the anthracite wage agreement there has been some reinstatement of steel orders and trade in certain branches is holding up well.

**Automotive Industry**  
The automotive industry has found it necessary to make further purchases of sheets and it is probable that business from this source will increase. New buying of automobiles has been stimulated by price reductions announced by many manufacturers, several of which have brought out new models.

The absorption of the recent Government offering showed that there is plenty of capital available for short term investment at 4 1/2 per cent where a United States Treasury security is given. The money market is gradually developing the sort of increased firmness that is usual in an autumn season of active general trade.

## GENERAL MOTORS UNABLE TO MEET DEMAND FOR CARS

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Commenting on the current situation in the motor industry, as reflected in operations of General Motors Corporation, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, says:

"We scheduled for September 32,000 cars. This compares with 75,000 cars in May, 1923, the largest number that General Motors ever produced and sold in any one month. Due to the fact that September was an autumn month of working days and on account of production difficulties in bringing through new models, we feel considerably short of this schedule, but sold 69,400 cars, which is a record for the month, and we closed the month with a substantial amount of unfilled orders."

"We have scheduled for October 31,000 cars, and we are endeavoring to produce that number. We have no question about our ability to market them."

Sept. 1, which is the latest date on which the report from our various organizations throughout the country, showed a smaller number of unsold cars on hand than we had the corresponding period last year."

"On Oct. 1 General Motors had on hand the smallest number of cars of any month during the past year."

## WILKES-BARRE BANK TO CUT A "MELON"

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 3.—The Wilkes-Barre Bank will pay a 100 per cent dividend, 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in stock, President Kirby of the bank, and vice-president of the F. W. Woolworth Company, announced.

The capital stock will be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, partly by the dividend and partly by the sale of stock. The dividend will be paid out of the bank's surplus of \$1,250,000, and \$750,000 in the surplus, Mr. Kirby said.

## AMERICAN GLUE STOCK CONTROL

J. P. Lyman, president, and some of his associates on the board of directors of the American Glue Company, have announced that George Upton, vice-president and general manager, will have charge of its Philadelphia and Canadian interests.

**COMMODITY PRICES**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

	Oct. 3, Sept. 2	Oct. 3, Sept. 2
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.23	1.23
Wheat, No. 2 spring	1.23	1.23
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.18	1.09
Oats, No. 2 white	.82	.81
Flour, Minn. pat.	6.25	6.15
Lard, prime	13.30	12.00
Pork, mess	25.00	24.75
Beef, family	17.75	16.25
Sugar, gran.	9.25	7.75
Silver, No. 2 Phil.	26.75	24.35
Copper	18.75	18.25
Lead	6.85	6.75
Tin	41.875	41.50
Rubber, rib am. shts.	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cotton	13.25	12.75
Steel billets, Pitts.	22.50	20.80
Print cloths	.07 1/2	.06 1/2
Zinc	6.85	7.10

**ROAD ORDERS RAILED**  
BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The Baltimore and Ohio road has placed orders for 50,000 tons of steel rails, to be delivered during the year 1924 as follows: Carnegie Steel Company, 25,000 tons; Illinois Steel Company, 4000; Cambria Steel, 10,000; Inland Steel, 1000; Bethlehem Steel, 10,000; of these are for 100-pound rails, except 5000 tons of 120 pounds. The approximate cost is \$2,150,000.

## SHORT INTEREST IN MARKET SAID TO BE VERY BIG

Brokers' Loans Declining and Stock Loans on Increase—Look for Covering

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The recent action of the stock market has put traders in somewhat of a quandary. Security prices have shown a persistent heaviness of tone that seems surprising to the layman, in view of the statements by financial leaders of the wonderful financial and industrial position, together with confidence as to the future.

However, conservative opinion is now that the technical position of the market has reached a point where some surprising recovery may occur.

Indicating this is the large liquidation in the money borrowings by brokers' loans, now approximately \$1,375,000,000, a decrease of \$25,000,000 in the last 10 days. There has been a gradual shrinkage in this account ever since February, when the total was about \$2,000,000,000.

While brokers' money borrowings have been diminishing, stock loans have been on the increase.

**Size of Short Interest**  
Estimates of the short interest run from 500,000 to 2,000,000 shares, and it is probably nearer the latter.

The situation in stock loans at the moment is startling. Some small houses which have loaned a few stocks in the last few months have now loaned 25,000 to 50,000 shares each. Some of the larger firms which have specialized in loaning stocks report as high as 100,000 shares on loan. One house alone for a house which has loaned a lot of stock recently said, demand in the loan crowd is such that one is pestered from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. every day, and one's friends are constantly reminding one of past favors in an effort to get stocks.

**Stock Loans at Peak**  
The volume of short selling is emphasized by the particular stock which happens to be weak. For instance, the day Allied Chemical & Dye broke three points, one house alone was asked to loan stock which was within 1000 shares of the whole amount sold on that day.

Stock loans are certainly at the highest peak in a year, and some houses report the highest in five years. Even bear houses are afraid of the situation. The nature of the rumors in various stocks indicates a hold and unscrupulous bear party, bent on depressing prices at any cost.

The leaders themselves, many of whom probably sold higher up, may be covering their part, but the volume of short selling by the public and smaller Wall Street traders has become so important in some houses that they are advising clients to go slow on selling stocks.

**Day of Reckoning**  
Even bear houses are wondering where the stocks are to come from when the covering movement begins. Except in a few instances, liquidation in many issues has been delayed until the last two weeks. The short interest in oil stocks is enormous, and is variously estimated at 30 to 50 per cent of the total outstanding short interest.

Perhaps the motor shares come next in favor with the bears, and certainly issues like textiles and steels have not been neglected by the shorts and their propaganda.

Naturally the banks have had to call loans and have had to demand sweetening of loans, and this has more or less helped the shorts. In the end, there are few weak accounts, as in most houses margins have been kept in good order.

## SOUND CONDITIONS IN STEEL MARKET

Buying on Broad Scale Still Absent but Outlook Brighter

The Iron Trade Review says: Revival of steel buying on a broad scale has not yet made its appearance, but the market continues to exhibit evidence of sound underlying conditions.

Stocks with a number of consumers are apparently reaching the spot where they demand replacement and considerable new miscellaneous tonnage is attributed to that source.

September business, while not up to expectations for all producers, was not discouraging. While distribution was uneven, the whole year was about average. Steel corporation mills profited best from new tonnage in September, some exhibiting gains of 50 per cent. The Iron Trade Review weekly composite of 14 iron and steel products dropped to \$44.23.

For the fourth consecutive month pig iron production fell, and September and now is practically back to the January rate. The total output in September was 3,123,161 tons, compared with 3,448,886 tons for August. The average daily rate is down to 16.3 per cent from the high point in May.

Since May the loss of 65 active furnaces has been sustained, making the total of the steel industry 257, compared with 370 in August.

Expectations are of better buying of steel in the near future, in a considerable degree, based upon the revival of railroad equipment orders on a heavy scale. The estimated total cars to be placed this quarter may reach 75,000 or more.

## DIVIDENDS

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 15. Sacramento Railroad Company, an electric road, declared a dividend of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, of which \$2,242,700 is outstanding.

American Light & Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent in cash and 1 per cent in stock on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

Hayer Manufacturing Company (Detroit) directors have passed the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, due at this time. A total of 8 per cent has already been paid on the preferred this year and the preferred is still in arrears 16 per cent.

American Glue Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Glimbel Brothers declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Wilcox Oil & Gas Company has passed its quarterly dividend. In each of the preceding quarters the company paid 1 1/2 per cent, with an extra 1 per cent in the second quarter.

Exchange Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 25.

## CHESAPEAKE MAY RAISE DIVIDEND

First Eight Months of This Year Show Surplus for Common of \$18 a Share

In some quarters an increase in the dividend of the Chesapeake & Ohio road is expected in the near future.

With the exception in 1921, when nothing was paid on the common, the stock has been on a \$4 basis since the middle of 1916.

Chesapeake has been making an excellent record of earnings this year. For the first eight months of 1923 surplus for the common stock was at the annual rate of more than \$18 a share; this is after fixed charges and other income at the same total as in 1922. In 1922 Chesapeake earned \$10.96 a share and \$6.67 in 1921.

**Strike Cuts Revenues**  
Had it not been for the shopmen's strike the road would have made a much better showing in 1922 than the actual figures reported; and while the strike affected the early part of the current year, the spring and summer months have resulted in exceptional earnings.

Commensurate with the gross expansion of the road and the management has accomplished wonderful results in reducing the cost of transportation. In 1920 it cost 42 per cent of gross to move a ton, 37 1/2 per cent in 1921, and 35 1/2 per cent in 1922. This year the ratio is running under 34 per cent.

Figuring the ratio so far this year at 32 per cent under that of 1922, the saving in the last eight months has been more than \$1,300,000. As compared with the 1920 ratio, the saving is more than \$3,300,000.

By the end of the year the saving over 1922 should be even more pronounced in this department, as the strike affected the later months of 1922 and the earlier months of 1923. What would have been the saving in the transportation traffic will be realized when it is stated that in 1916 the transportation ratio was 28.76 per cent of gross.

**Surplus at Peak**  
Chesapeake now has the largest profit and loss surplus in its history. At the end of 1922 the item stood at \$21,747,000, equal to more than \$44 a share on the 627,926 shares of common outstanding. It should be substantially larger at the end of the current year.

Chesapeake has \$40,180,000 convertible 5 per cent bonds outstanding. They are convertible into common stock at \$90 a share up to April 1, 1926; and in the following 10 years at \$100 a share. The management would doubtless like to have these bonds converted and the only way this can be accomplished is by higher prices for the stock through larger dividends.

## IRON AND STEEL FINISHING MILL OPERATIONS GOOD

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 3.—Finishing mill operations in iron and steel plants show improvement. Manufacturing consumers of steel products continue to work to capacity. Non-steel lines are also working at higher rates.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube concern has placed in commission a 12-inch merchant steel bar mill, which has been idle for some time.

The Trumbull Steel Co. is operating at about the highest rate of the year with 13 sheet mills, 25 tin and three strip mills on the active list. Its only inactive units are four tin mills, at least a part of which are likely to go under power soon.

Of 17 tube units 14 are in commission. Otherwise the finishing end of the industry is virtually unchanged. Manufacturing consumers of steel, largely entering the building trades, are continuing at capacity. Their sales are reduced as compared with early last spring, but still are at a high rate.

The Republic Rubber concern reports a well distributed demand for mechanical rubber goods. Its tire output is about 40 per cent higher than in September. The Youngstown plant of the Standard Textile Products Company, making "black goods" for the automobile industry, is working nearly double time this July, and August approaching capacity.

## NEW YORK TAXICAB CRAZE CAUSES LOSS IN ELEVATED INCOME

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, Third Avenue Railway operations reached the highest point in its history. The 13 months showed an increase over the previous year of \$265,871. In July, however, revenue fell to \$1,000,000, and in August, \$971,071 from July, 1922, and in August \$1,033,232. In June of this year operating income had increased \$39,014.

As the population served by the Third Avenue line is steadily increasing, particularly in Bronx and Westchester counties, this sudden drop in passengers carried in months that should generally show an increase was somewhat of a surprise.

The bus situation is practically the same as in 1922, and the company is not receiving any formidable competition from that source. The falling off in earnings power is attributed to a taxicab craze developed by New York people who formerly rode in street cars.

## TEXTILE ISSUES IN BRISK DEMAND ON LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Textile issues were in brisk demand on the stock exchange at advancing quotations, reflecting the reaction of cotton trade to the United States cotton crop figures that were published yesterday.

Industrials, on the whole, were irregular. Rio Tinto sold at 3 1/2 and Hudson at 1 1/2. Light & Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent in cash and 1 per cent in stock on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

Hayer Manufacturing Company (Detroit) directors have passed the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, due at this time. A total of 8 per cent has already been paid on the preferred this year and the preferred is still in arrears 16 per cent.

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Wilcox Oil & Gas Company has passed its quarterly dividend. In each of the preceding quarters the company paid 1 1/2 per cent, with an extra 1 per cent in the second quarter.

Exchange Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 25.

## INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON WOOL STANDARDS

Great Britain and United States Experts Join in Setting Up Single Set of Grades

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—With the ultimate aim of establishing uniform wool standards applicable throughout the world, American government and trade representatives have drawn up co-operative arrangements with the Department of Industries and Manufactures of Great Britain, looking toward standardization of wool grades.

The negotiations, which were held at Bradford, Eng., have just been completed, according to an announcement by the Department of Agriculture, which was represented by George T. Willingmyre. P. H. Bates represented the Department of Commerce and Maritime Affairs. The Research and Standardization Committee appointed by American manufacturers and spinners' associations.

A standard of grades based upon the wool industry in the Bradford mills was agreed upon, and sample sets will be distributed among the American and English trade.

"This is the first step in a series of negotiations that, it is hoped, will result in the establishment of a uniform standard applicable everywhere throughout the world," Mr. Willingmyre said. "Although at the present time the standards used by many of the Bradford mills do not agree, leading wool men in England are convinced of the need of universal standards, and a sincere effort will be made first to induce the trade to deal on the basis of a single set of grades that represents their composite ideas. It will then be comparatively simple to correlate the American grades with the English grades, so that when an American buyer orders wool from an English house, he can know exactly the kind of wool that will be delivered."

Mr. Willingmyre brought back with him, as a result of conferences with Bradford mill interests and the British wool federation, a set of sample grades that represents the composite ideas of the English trade as to diameter of fiber of the average Bradford quality, based on the English count system.

**LANCASHIRE'S  
UNITED STATES  
SALES GREATER**

Six Million Yard Increase Shown in Cotton Goods Business During August

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The United States bought more than 12,000,000 square yards of Lanchashire (England), piece goods during August, 1923, compared with 7,000,000 during the corresponding month of 1922.

The total export of piece goods from Lanchashire was \$30,000,000 square yards in August, but this represented a drop of 47,000,000 on the figures of August last year, because Egypt and the countries of northern and southern America alone took bigger quantities, while India, Germany, Turkey, Switzerland, Australia and China took less.

Current trading, however, shows an advance on the figures for July of 14,000,000 square yards, and is better than it has been for the last three months. The market early enough to have an effect on the August shipments, and it is felt that a reduction in the price of raw material alone is needed to produce a bigger demand from those markets.

As in the case of piece goods, yarn exports showed a big decline, as compared with August, 1922, namely 2,500,000 pounds. Nevertheless, there were heavier shipments in August this year than during the previous month, and with Lanchashire's many taking more, the advance made was 3,135,000 pounds. Nearly 13,000,000 pounds were exported during August.

The American section of the trade is not yet out of the difficulties that arise from having to buy in a dear market and sell in a cheap one. The attempt to fix basic prices has not been successful, and has been tacitly abandoned by the promoters.

Organized short-time in manufacturing plants continues, however, without showing signs of achieving its end. Great interest is taken at this time in the reports of the American crop and the fluctuations in prices have had the usual effect of sapping the confidence of buyers. The Lanchashire consumption of American growths has recently fallen to about half the pre-war rate or even less, and in June was about one-fifth that of the present American rate of consumption.

Under the circumstances, the Lanchashire buyers have little influence upon the course of prices in New York which has a practical monopoly of growths suitable for certain purposes.

An increase in the supply from other countries seems to be the remedy that commands itself in the trade. This fact is no secret, and at the present time those interested in Egyptian cotton are not having the difficulties associated with the American section.

About the middle of July the stock of Egyptian cotton in Liverpool was estimated by an authority at about 120,000 bales, compared with approximately 210,000 bales American, an unusually high proportion.

**WHEAT CONTINUES  
UPWARD MOVE IN  
CHICAGO TODAY**

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—With the expectancy of Government help a continued bullish factor, wheat took a fresh upturn in price today during the early dealings.

## INCREASE STEADY IN RAIL TRACKAGE

Chicago Official Points to 181,000 Additional Miles Since World's Fair

By H. E. BYRAM  
President, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company

The 30 years that have elapsed since the World's Fair of 1893 have been very eventful for the transportation industry.

This period has been one of great achievements—by the roads, and against them.

It has witnessed the addition of about 85,000 miles—or 50 per cent—to the length of the rail systems (not including switching and terminal lines); the addition of more than 26,000 miles—225 per cent—to second, third, and fourth tracks; and the addition of over 70,000 miles—175 per cent—to yard tracks and sidings.

In this period the number of freight cars and locomotives in railway service has been doubled and there has been a much greater increase in the capacity of the cars and the tractive power of the engines.

The volume of service is measured by an increase of over 340 per cent in ton miles hauled and over 250 per cent in passengers hauled one mile.

In the last 30 years the consistent steady reduction of railway rates under private control resulted in an average charge of less than 7 2-10 mills for hauling a ton of freight one mile the year before this country entered the war—the lowest charge in the history of this or any other nation.

This means that the roads hauled the average ton of freight more than 20 miles for less than the present price of a gallon of gasoline.

### Much in Common

The great City of Chicago, that entertained the nations with the World's Fair, and the great system of railroads that serves it have much in common.

Each started its existence in a very humble way close to a hundred years ago; each has played an important part in the development of the western empire and each is largely dependent upon the other for future material success in this territory.

As Chicago has been from early days the great natural gateway between the east and the west, it has benefited largely by the development of steam transportation, and the maintenance of its position as an industrial center of first importance is dependent upon uninterrupted and undiminished service by the railroads.

The lakes and waterways have done what they could, but traffic by water is seasonal only, and is too sluggish to meet the impatient demands of western states for the great volume of service required to move the supplies for and products of this fertile region.

The motor truck is carrying a constantly increasing amount of business, but even if this form of transportation were afforded to the utmost capacity of the highways it would fall far short of meeting the traffic requirements of Chicago and its distant trading points.

In other words, by making possible the tremendous development of the western states that cannot be served adequately by waterways nor by any other form of transportation except the steel rails, the railroads have made imperative the commercial expansion of Chicago.

### Propaganda Assailed

The higher freight rates, although now greatly reduced, and the difficulties experienced by the roads in their efforts to afford a great volume of service with limited facilities, have caused considerable criticism, due to lack of understanding of all the factors involved.

This misunderstanding of the railroads' situation has been seized upon by various individuals and groups as affording an opportunity to win popular approval for their particular political program.

It is not to be expected that the railroads will expand as much in the next 30 years as they have done since the World's Fair so far as new lines are concerned, but they must develop in the provision of new and improved facilities to an extent involving just as much capital.

This capital must be obtained from

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## Where the Nations United in a World's Fair in Chicago in 1893



Photograph by Rief Studio

those who are willing to invest their savings or funds under their administration, based on confidence in the carriers' ability to overcome the difficulties that have hampered them, and eventually get back on a businesslike financial basis—which means the earning of sufficient net income to pay interest and dividends, with a surplus to maintain credit.

Only a few of the western roads are in that condition, and a majority of the roads in the country are not yet paying dividends, but by the active assistance of those who are interested in having the present campaign of error overcome by the presentation of truth the railroads will be successful in getting the facts before the public.

Four big slips for steamships are being filled in north of Randolph Street at the Chicago River and Lake Michigan. Contractors are excavating under Grant Park, south of Randolph Street and west of the right of way, to increase the capacity of the suburban passenger terminal.

North of Roosevelt Road, east of the right of way, excavators are

specials had hoped to complete for the first year will be done.

Reorganizing, straightening and broadening the right of way on a great scale is the program for the present stage of the work.

On the west side of the right of way between Twenty-Ninth and Thirty-Third Streets and Fortieth and Forty-First Streets, old retaining walls are being rebuilt, following the widening of the right of way.

Steam shovels are lowering the

taking out 100,000 yards of material, wrecking an old retaining wall to go under Grant Park to widen and straighten the right of way. Dredgers are filling in submerged land between Sixteenth and Twenty-Sixth streets, widening the area to be used later as a coach yard for the new station.

On the west side of the right of way between Twenty-Ninth and Thirty-Third Streets and Fortieth and Forty-First Streets, old retaining walls are being rebuilt, following the widening of the right of way.

Steam shovels are lowering the



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**WORLD-WIDE** travelers, acquainted with the arrangements and service of the best hotels here and abroad, say that **THE DRAKE** and **THE BLACKSTONE** are absolutely "in a class by themselves."

You are sure to enhance the pleasure of your next visit to Chicago as a guest of either of these great hotels. While each is characterized by an atmosphere of luxurious ease entirely individual, they are equally inviting.

**THE BLACKSTONE**, "The House of Harmony," has long been a favorite meeting place for Christian Science gatherings and other discriminating organizations. Unusual charm of location makes **THE DRAKE** also supremely adapted for this purpose. Situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, it is out of the noise and confusion of the loop district, yet within quick and easy reach of its countless activities.

Reservations being received daily indicate unusual activity at **THE DRAKE** and **THE BLACKSTONE** this season. Permanent and transient guests, therefore, will find it advantageous to make reservation as far in advance as possible.

**THE DRAKE** is under **THE BLACKSTONE** management, the world's standard for excellence of service. Both hotels are on Michigan Boulevard; between them lies the "wonder mile" of that famous and imposing avenue.

## CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOWS EXTENSIVE GROWTH IN 30 YEARS

450,000 Card Holders Make Nearly Nine Million Withdrawals Yearly From Collection of 1,200,000

By CARL B. RODEN  
Librarian Chicago Public Library

The last 30 years have witnessed much progress in the development of public library facilities in Chicago.

In 1893 the Chicago Public Library, then the only institution of its kind in the city and still the largest, was 20 years old. It was housed in the top floor of the old city hall, which has long since given way to a more modern structure.

Founded just after the great fire of 1871, largely as the result of gifts of books from English authors and publishers under the leadership of Thomas Hughes, it grew rapidly.

After two years its circulation of books for home reading exceeded that of Boston.

### Rapid Growth Cited

Its first librarian was Dr. William Frederick Poole, a Bostonian, whose skill in organization and profound literary knowledge combined to build up a public book collection which, in many departments, still ranks among the best in the country. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Frederic H. Hild, admirer of Dr. Poole and his policies, which he faithfully carried forward for 22 years. The building which the library has occupied since 1897 was designed by him, and which it now fills to overflowing.

In 1909 Frederic H. Hild retired after 22 years as chief librarian and was succeeded by Henry E. Legler, a leader among modern library admin-

istrators under whose leadership the institution went forward by leaps and bounds. He passed away in 1917.

Today the public library comprises 27 branches and a host of minor distributing agencies numbered in thousands. Its book collections exceed 1,200,000 volumes and the yearly withdrawals by its 450,000 card holders approaches 9,000,000.

### Two-Other Libraries

Today the Public Library shares with two mighty competitors the domain of service to the people of Chicago which for the first two decades of its life it occupied alone. The coming of the Newberry Library, incorporated in 1887, and established in its present building just 30 years ago, in November, 1893, and a few years later of the John Crerar Library, paved the way for special developments which were recognized at the beginning and have been realized with wisdom and skill.

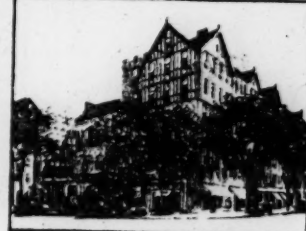
In no department of cultural activity has the advance of 30 years been more marked and more significant than in the development and popular use and appreciation of the public library.

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A Complete Resume of Negligee Modes in

## The October Sale of Negligees

A sale such as this appeals to every woman, whether her requirements are simple or elaborate—the new styles are so exquisite, the values so remarkable.

The fabrics are a story in themselves, and too much cannot be said of the superior quality and workmanship. Colors are beautiful, lines grace-giving always. Certainly a most delightful sort of economy is brought by these pricings.

Prices in This Sale Range from \$12.75 to \$175

Within this price range, and among the higher priced, are negligees from France, lovely as pictures. Robes of the new knitted velvet, silken robes embroidered all over, lined with soft albatross. Then there are the favored slipover negligees in many charming new styles. And even the simplest and most moderately priced are very, very lovely. Specially featured and sketched above.

Slip-On Negligees of Crepe de Chine at \$16.75

Colorful, Frilly Silken Negligees at \$19.75

Negligees of Crepe Chiffon on Crepe de Chine, \$29.75

Robes of Satin, Lined with Albatross, \$29.75

Third Floor, South.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1923

## THIRTY PROGRESSIVE YEARS IN CHICAGO

WORLD'S FAIR GAVE  
TO NATIONS FIRST  
CITY PLANNING IDEACommercial and Humanitarian  
Purposes of Chicago Plan  
Nearing Goal of SuccessProject to Make City Better  
Place to Work and Live In  
Draws World AttentionBy CHARLES H. WACKER  
Chairman, Chicago Plan Commission

The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, with its beautiful setting on the shore of Lake Michigan, and the orderly and impressive grouping of buildings, representing the best in American architecture, furnished the inspiration for city planning, not only in Chicago and throughout America, but also in foreign countries.

The influence of the World's Fair was admirably summed up a few years ago in the following language: In this country the city planning movement owes its inspiration chiefly to the World's Fair of 1893 in Chicago. When the people witnessed the impressive grouping of beautiful buildings at the fair, they began to ask why their cities might not be made more permanently beautiful. Since the holding of the World's Fair in Chicago, practically all the larger and many of the lesser cities of the country have had studies made, and plans suggested for remodeling in accordance with orderly notions of development, with a view to promoting both beauty and utility.

## Clubs Initiated Plan

Soon after the World's Fair, the recollection of its beauties, orderliness, harmony, and magnificence, inspired leaders in the Merchants' Club and the Commercial Club to propose the preparation of a city plan, but it was not until 10 years afterward that these proposals took concrete form.

In the meantime the two clubs merged, and undertook to furnish the money necessary to draft a city-wide plan for Chicago. They naturally turned to Daniel Hudson Burnham, who had already become known throughout the world as one of the foremost city planners. Aided by Edward H. Bennett, consultant to the Chicago Plan Commission, and under the auspices of the Commercial Club, Mr. Burnham gathered together a staff of the best professional experts obtainable, and began work upon the Chicago plan.

In 1909 the Commercial Club presented the Chicago plan to the city as a gift, and the City Council established the Chicago Plan Commission, authorizing the Mayor to name its 325 members to represent all Chicago and every element in the city.

## Big Plans an Inspiration

As a result of the 14 years' work of the Chicago Plan Commission, 14 of the major features of the plan of Chicago are now complete, under construction, or more or less advanced in necessary legal procedure in the courts or city departments. The reason why the Chicago plan has stood the acid test of time and changing conditions is because its very foundation is based upon the oft-repeated utterance of Mr. Burnham:

Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work. Let your watchword be "order" and your beacon "beauty."

Today there is no civilized country in the world with which the Chicago Plan Commission has not been in correspondence, and which has not called upon the commission to furnish literature and data on the progress made and the methods used by the Chicago Plan Commission in furthering the Chicago plan, which is recognized everywhere as the most complete and comprehensive city plan ever produced.

Ever since its establishment, the Chicago Plan Commission, to a marvelous and unparalleled extent, has had the support of the different administrations through which it has passed, of the press, of all governmental authorities, churches, organizations and citizens generally, all united for a greater and better Chicago.

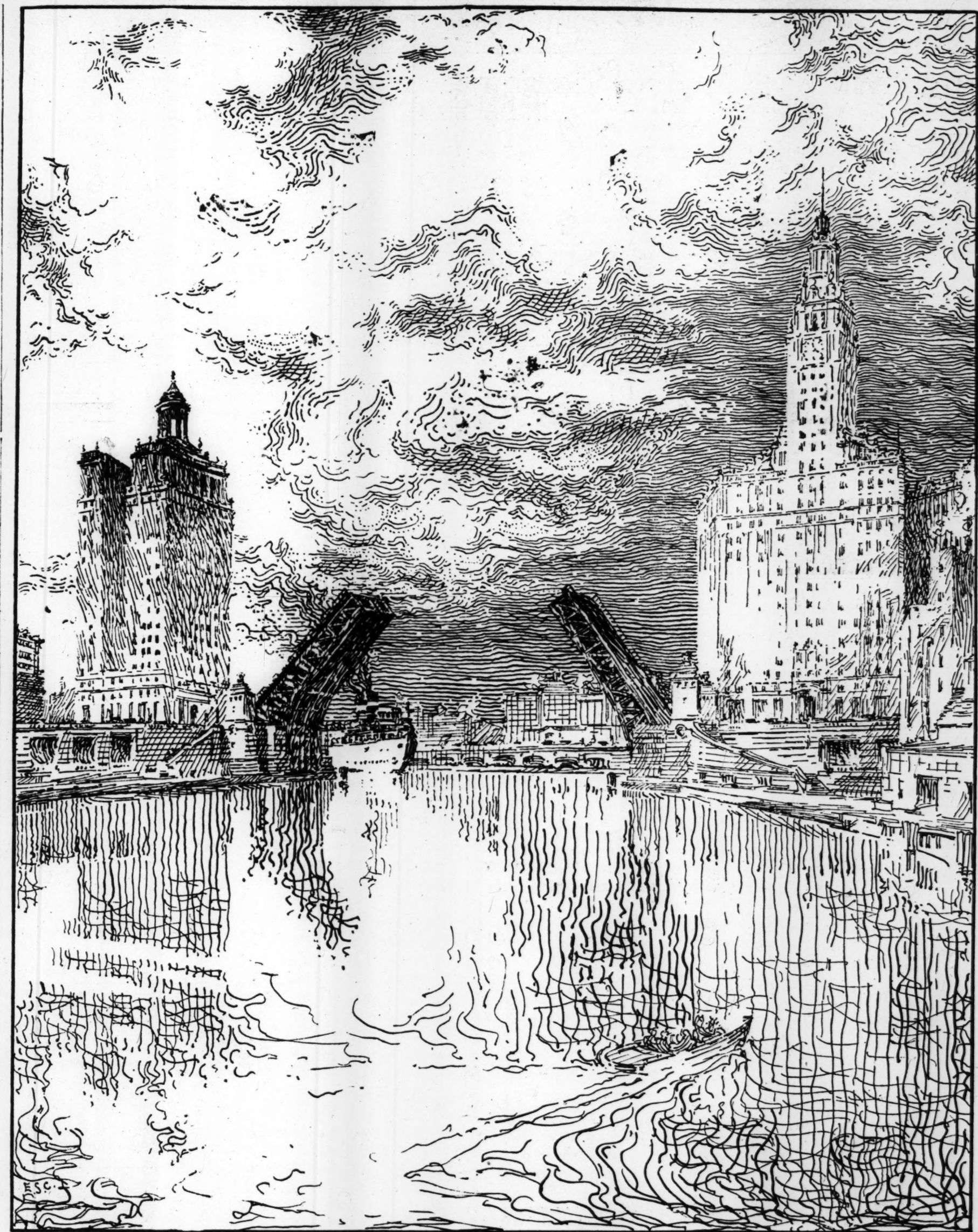
## Commercial and Humanitarian

The purpose of the plan of Chicago is twofold—commercial and humanitarian. On the commercial side the plan will make it easier and cheaper to do business by doing away with overcrowding and congestion upon the streets, by providing ample railroad, terminal and harbor facilities, by improving transportation, and by improving property values, all of which will help make Chicago a better place in which to work and live.

On the humanitarian side, the plan of Chicago aims to improve conditions essential to public health, convenience, happiness and content. Large among the Chicago plan humanitarian projects are the new parks and playgrounds in every section of the city; the park, bathing beach and outdoor recreational development of the shore of Lake Michigan; and the establishment of a magnificent system of forest preserves, or country parks, encircling the city, of which more than 25,000 acres already have been acquired and will be maintained forever.

The humanitarian effort of the Chicago Plan Commission's work has been expressed in the following eloquent and inspiring utterance of Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago:

There is another and deeper motive in planning for the future greatness of our city than its splendid material up-



Chicago's Famous "Water Gate" With Its Flanking Noble Structures; Drawing for the Monitor by Edmund S. Campbell

building. This is of significance only as it expresses the actual social, intellectual and moral upbuilding of our people, and so far as, in turn, it opens the way for further development of this higher type.

Who is there among us who is not lifted above sordid industrial existence into the realm of the beautiful and ennobling things of life by attractive surroundings?

There is eloquence in stone and steel; there is inspiration in good architecture; there is character building in good surroundings. Our city as our larger home does much to mold our character. Unknown and unrealized by us, the silent forces of our environment are working upon us and upon each of our fellows.

Men in the mass are imitative—they take inspiration and courage from a good example; they follow such an example, and the result is always for better things.

Chicago has a good citizenry—a patriotic citizenry—it is proud of its citizens, and its citizens are proud of their city. They know that attractive development and good citizenship go hand in hand, and they want to see their city made the best it can be made.

The phenomenal growth of Chicago from an Indian trading post to the great central market of America within 80 years is indicative of the

well-known "Chicago Spirit." That spirit has been exemplified in every epoch of Chicago's history when vision, foresight, courage and aggressiveness were required. That spirit still lives, and therein lies the promise of the future.

CHICAGO NEGROES  
RETURN TO SOUTH

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Negro migration from the south to Chicago is slackening, and a slight counter-current is to be observed, according to J. M. Sampson, head of the research department of the Urban League. "The fall months always bring a returning tide," said Mr. Sampson, "of those who come north just to work during the summer. The back swing is normal in volume."

According to the estimates of the league, there are now 150,000 Negroes in Chicago, as compared with 109,000 in 1920. Figures of the Illinois Central Railroad, the chief road of travel to Chicago from the south, report 6714 Negroes arriving in Chicago from July 3 to Sept. 3.

PARKS ARE VOTED  
CHIEF ATTRACTIONPlaygrounds of Chicago Have  
Shown a Rapid Increase in  
Number Since 1893By V. K. BROWN  
Superintendent of Recreation, South Park  
Commission, Chicago

Chicago's recent vote on the seven wonders of the city showed its park system the chief attraction, by a wide margin. Since 1869, when a cemetery was converted into Lincoln Park, and its governing board was provided for by the state Legislature, various sections of the city have appealed to that body for authority to establish park systems. The south parks and the west parks date from 1869, and other park boards, to the number of 10, are now functioning in whole or in part within the city limits.

Thirty years ago the World's Fair was held in Jackson Park, adding considerably to the available park acreage. Since 1900 park provision for leisure-time interest in Chicago is too great to be covered in this space. Lincoln Park is the home of the Gun Club, and the canoeists, and it shares with Jackson Park the water sports following of the city. Golf courses are in all three of the major systems, and in the forest preserves. Casting clubs are in several parks; roque in all of the major parks; tennis and baseball everywhere; cricket has three pitches in Washington Park alone; the curlers have a winter shed in Washington Park; toboggans are erected in the West Park System; archery and lawn bowling have their areas assigned; equestrian paths wind through all of the major parks; rowboats are on all lagoons. These are only a few of the facilities provided, but they illustrate the fact that parks in the city of Chicago mean service. There is no "keep-off-the-grass" sign, and there is no development as a spectacle alone. The park ideal is usefulness, and the park beauty lends itself to the uses of the citizen. The lake frontage is given to bathing beaches, and every foot of the park area is giving service.

bered opportunity to take up, in their turn, the task of making Chicago the wonder city envisioned in the city plan.

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In all of this park development, it is worthy of note that short term bonds provide for the liquidating of all costs within the lifetime of a single generation, leaving future taxpayers a precedent, and providing them unencum-

bered opportunity to take up, in their turn, the task of making Chicago the wonder city envisioned in the city plan.

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CHICAGO'S BEAUTY  
KEEPS PACE WITH  
BUSINESS GROWTHGeographical Improvements on  
Lake Frontage Proves Boon  
to Commercial LifeDingy Sites Transformed Into  
Parks and Boulevards—"City  
Beautiful" Is the ResultBy EVERETT L. MILLARD  
Chairman, Municipal Art Committee of  
the City Club, and former president  
of the Municipal Art League

The sprawling town that was Chicago in 1893 was not aware how amorphous its young body was, nor how sorry a physical appearance it presented to the older cities of the east and of Europe. The vitality, led by Root and his group of practical idealists, which took flower in the beautiful picture on the shores of Lake Michigan made by the fair, surprised the world which came, but none more than the people of the city which did it.

It was then that a consciousness of its appearance entered into Chicago's mind. It was then that an ideal was formed which after a few years of financial weariness began to take expression and govern the conscious efforts of Chicago in artistic development.

Root's partner, Daniel H. Burnham, was the natural leader in the development of city planning after the World's Fair. His broad conceptions found backers in The Commercial Club, and the Chicago Plan Commission was formed. Its great work under Charles H. Wacker, in rearticulating Chicago's commerce, and in pushing to execution, in large part at least, Burnham's dreams, is told in detail by others, and is a vital element in any consideration of the city's progress of recent years.

## Lake Frontage Feature

Chicago's frontage on a great inland lake is the dominating feature of its geography, and gives it one of the most beautiful locations of any of the world's great cities. The development and saving of this water front has been a long epic in the city's life. When the old Exposition Building stood on the lake front, faced by lively stables and tumble-down buildings, it seemed to an astonishing number that all this park area so convenient to the city's heart should be utilized for armories, convention halls, and commercial enterprises. Montgomery Ward, the great Chicago merchant, protested every such move, fought it out in the courts and in time saw public opinion swing to his side, and Grant Park saved as an open space.

Since then much filling has been done, and much more is under way. The whole water front, from Thirty-Ninth Street north to Lincoln Park, is to be a series of driveways, lagoons and open-air recreation grounds for the congested millions behind it. The Art Institute we forgive for occupying its great architectural pile at Twelfth Street, still surpassed in beauty, however, by the Fine Arts Building it left, our sole relic of the glory of the fair.

## Pride in Parks

Chicago has always had a lively pride in its parks and boulevards. It was not long after the World's Fair, however, that it woke to realize that its park area per capita of population had fallen far down in the scale among the large cities of the country. It drew up plans, both for great outer parks and for small municipal parks. After many vicissitudes, the Forest Preserve Act was passed and upheld, and under it 15,000 acres of outlying forest land has been acquired for the public. Development of the small parks has gone on apace. They have been so popular that the Park Board's hands have been upheld in buying areas in congested communities and providing handsome field buildings and settings for the children's recreation.

These municipal activities have been accompanied by an improvement in private structures which has been the natural reaction in the community to this leadership. The golden-domed Federal Building, obscured by its crowded setting, the Greco-Roman Courthouse and City Hall, have been emulated by the Northwestern Railway Station and skyscrapers, with the Wrigley Building and Methodist Temple, the latest in an improving series, while domestic architecture has gone from bad to good. We have had clean city and garden plantings campaigns with much benefit, but have as yet failed to make beauty common in our backyards, our by-roads and our modest neighborhoods.

## Cites Smoke Nuisance

The city has struggled against its smoke pall for many years. Near-by and cheap Illinois soft coal is what heats the city, and renders difficult its cleanliness. Smoke ordinances have been made in large measure effective, and although there is great room for improvement, a distinct advance has been scored. Noise abatement is a similar subject affecting the life of the citizens, on which little advance has been made.

Chicago has led the country in the ascertainment of valid legal restrictions on billboards, and has lagged far behind many cities in its effective action. It has a good ordinance, passed

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

## Proof of Chicago's Advancement in the Last 30 Years Is Revealed in a Panorama of the Sky Line Along Michigan Boulevard



Photograph by Alvin R. Born, Chicago

### CHICAGO RIVER HAD BIG PART IN STEADY PROGRESS OF CITY

Commercial Value for Past Quarter Century Took Big Slump but Is Now Reported on the Upgrade

By FREDERICK W. CARR

Everything in Chicago except the Chicago River has gone ahead since the World's Fair. That, as all the world knows, has gone backward. The reversal of its flow only forecast its commercial reverse. A homely beast of burden it remains, little loved but for all that lovable. So few homes find its banks that it has but slight hold on the city's affections. Among the countless rivers that run through the world's maris, it might well count itself forlorn and unappreciated except as a workaday old drudge.

But in truth this old trail to the south deserves better than that, for it can claim to be the first fashioner of the city's multiplication.

Close to a century ago the start of work on the canal joining the Great Lakes, with the Mississippi gave Chicago its first great impetus. The generation of today is again dreaming that dream which a past generation realized, and in the broad arc of waters the Chicago river must furnish again the initial segment. Bigger yet, if the St. Lawrence waterway also is built, it will join the Gulf with the North Atlantic.

#### In Constant Demand

But just now Chicago hears most of its river when it learns it has less of it. Congress has within the month authorized lopping off four miles of the river, and hungry demand is made here for two more pieces. Though the rise of its fortunes is commemorated in the city encompassing it, they now stand at low ebb.

The river's caulked sides, nearly all piling or plank, are not beautiful, but its deep green water is. Except for the St. Lawrence, it is doubtful if another river of the New World can compare. The stream is purely drawn from Lake Michigan. While the story of how the current was reversed to run backward by cutting through the divide into the Mississippi system is old, it is not finished, for other lake cities are still petulant about having their harbors made shallower for Chicago's sake, as the Mississippi drains the lake to lower levels.

It might after night in summer, as countless others who have sat beside a thousand rivers, you have waited and watched the excursion boats come in, now and then to the tune of a calypso, while the "dockwalkers" hustled freight on the dark wharves and colored lights gleamed in the waters, you have grown attached to this river, so that you never pass it without a feeling as of an old friend.

No doubt many a factory worker, overlooking the river at his work, has watched it till he has grown fond of it. And the little army of bridge men, and the river men, and many others all chum with the river.

#### Could Tell Strange Tale

Yet it is a strange tale of man's tinkering, the Chicago River would have to tell if it took to talking. True, it might be a bit querulous, for it has gotten into much trouble through trying to run away with Lake Michigan. One fork has been reversed again, by water drawn through a long tunnel from the lake, so that its almost anchored current ambles north, as it properly should, to meet the main stream in its backward course. Following this blackish fork, you may find yourself forced from its bank by an obstruction just before the junction, and quickly picking up the river again find a flood of the softest silt blue.

Farther to the south they are encasing a piece of the river more than half a mile long in a 24-foot tube of brick. But on the north the river remains much the same. Its north fork is as muddy and dirty as most self-governed rivers are, and if you glance at an airplane photograph of the city, you will be surprised at the black smudge it makes on the picture and its contrast with the clear sharp lines of the lake-drawn current.

But since the river, despite its provocations, remains silent, let Roy McLain have a word. "They all know me on the river," says McLain, and by

the same token McLain knows all of them, and many more. There are but two cooks on the Chicago River who have cooked on its meager waters for 35 years and McLain is one of them. He has cooked through the flourishing and through the waning of the Chicago River. Should you be a mite incredulous as to the possibility of a cook being able to tempt men's appetites on this tiny stream for a third of a century, you need only a sight of the brown of McLain's roast to dispel all your doubts. Alas, the roast was so near done that it curbed McLain's reminiscence.

Down in the cozy kitchen-dining room of the trim, bright red tugboat Fred W. Upham, named after the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, McLain related how he had many times seen packets laden with merchandise streaming in from eastern lake ports. In his mind's eye he turned from the little table, with its rice pudding set down before its meat was off the handy stove, to the lumber fleet that used to crowd the river yard, cluttering up the narrow river so that belated schooners had to wait out by the pier, at the river's mouth.

He forgot his neatly racked dishes, protected against tossings and turnings, and went back to days when grain and stone were barged into Chicago over the historic canal that is no more.

McLain's roast was done and waiting.

#### Tales of the Old Days

"I have seen lumber schooners so thick on the river you could hardly get through even with a light tug," he recalled.

"People used to stand on the bridges watching the tows go by, half a dozen barges in a tow. There would be a good many of them pass in the day, too. At first they brought them up the canal by mules. Now you can stand all day on the bridge and never see a barge."

"The barges brought in grain from southern Illinois, and some brought stone. That was when Chicago was the greatest grain center in the country. I often used to think of that when I saw the barges coming in with grain. That elevator just back there is the oldest elevator in Chicago."

A small man but a man among men, his complexion browned like his roast, the cook of the Fred W. Upham named over the old packet lines that used to make Chicago, and then some of the tugboats of today, to compare their thinned ranks to the old fleet. He voiced an interest in the big waterway improvements. It was a great field of old times and future hopes that had been opened for him, but he lagged. The conversation stumbled and halted.

His visitor bade him good-by and climbed the ladder to the deck. Hardly had he got his feet off the tugboat than one of the crew blew its whistle. "What is that for?" inquired the curious caller. The mariner grinned. "Lunch," he said.

#### Times Have Changed

While Chicago has been growing steadily, some of its neighborhoods have been slipping back. Perhaps a great city does not grow all over, but in spurts and spots. A forlorn scene of once busy days is that beside a stretch of the river on the south side. Its tip bears that mellifluous title of "Bubbly Creek" which has won its way into the city's imagination that if Congress knocks off a piece of the south river, half the city at once thinks it must be "Bubbly Creek," whereas in this last case it was only another fork which bears the equally romantic name of "Mud Lake."

Mr. McCafferty has been patiently waiting for us to get to him. You grow patient tending a bridge that was built to rise for passing ships but that seldom has a passing ship to rise for. Mr. McCafferty's bridge will need some considerable repairs in the spring. But it is the traffic over, not under the bridge, that is wearing it so. "It was a lively place in the old days," mourned the stocky McCafferty,

as he finished sweeping out the little bridge house. "Over there was where the Illinois Steel Co. had its plant." Over on that corner was the wire mill, and right down here was the engine house, and there they had a blast furnace. After they moved away to South Chicago, this was a coal yard and now it is a lumber yard.

#### Saloons Have Gone

"Up that street there were 15 saloons in a row," pointed out the old settler. "There weren't any vacant places then around here." Blank windows now are common. "The neighborhood has certainly changed. In the old days it was mostly Irish with a sprinkling of Germans. Now it's Polish with a sprinkling of Irish."

As Mr. McCafferty hinted, where one section has faded, another has waxed strong. What the Chicago River has lost, the Calumet River in South Chicago has found, or else the railroads have taken it away altogether and scattered it around the city.

While neither Mr. McLain nor Mr. McCafferty deals in figures, the federal port authorities will give you tables showing that it is just a quarter of a century back that the Chicago River recorded its greatest registered tonnage of boats coming and going. It then reached 10,750,000 tons, and the best that last year could show was 7,600,000.

In fact, the palm of Chicago shipping has passed to the Calumet in South Chicago. Though the Chicago River last year shipped 5,500,000 bushels of wheat, the Calumet shipped 25,000,000, and when the Chicago River got out 11,800,000 bushels of corn, the Calumet River dwarfed that with 34,500,000 bushels. So you can imagine how the Calumet has distanced its relative. But for all the Calumet's mighty gains, the total tonnage of ships entering and clearing from them both last year was 100,000 smaller than the Chicago River's record 25 years ago.

Yet recent figures indicate that Chicago River shipping is again on the upgrade. It's a queer old stream. It never did amount to much as a river, yet it fixed the location of the world's fourth city and helped in getting it going. Chicago is now turning somewhat to its adornment.

### CHICAGO TERMINAL WORK PROGRESSING

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Rapid progress is being made in erecting the steel structure of Chicago's new Union Passenger Station at Canal and Adams streets. The building, which will accommodate the Pennsylvania system, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the owners, and the Chicago & Alton Railway, tenant, is expected to be completed early next fall.

The contract calls for the opening in December, 1924. More than 400 men are at work on the project, which eventually may cost \$10,000,000.

### LARGE ENROLLMENT IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Growth of the city and an increasing interest in education is given as the cause of the enlarged enrollment this autumn in the Chicago public schools. While the complete figures of the present season have not been compiled, an estimate from the statistical department of the board of education places the total enrollment at more than 400,000. Last year there were 398,145 enrolled. The largest increase was noted in the attendance at evening schools.

### INTEREST IN OUT-OF-DOORS AIDS IN DEVELOPMENT OF CHICAGO

City Plan Seeks to Establish Living Green Areas Within Short Walk of Every Residence

By JENS JENSEN

President of the Friends of Our Native Landscape

It is long ago now, as we count time today, it was back in 1869 when the first plans for park development in Chicago, plans that have made the city famous, were formulated, and it was not before the beginning of the twentieth century that these plans saw their completion. The World's Fair put an impetus on the work of developing and enlarging the park system; but it was first in 1900, when the Special Park Commission was organized, that a new awakening, a new interest in park matters, stirred the city and our citizens became aware of their responsibilities and generously backed the new idea which today is expressed in the numerous playgrounds, large and small, scattered throughout the entire city. Simultaneously with the movement for playgrounds, came the movement for the preservation of forested areas encircling the city, which are known today as the Forest Preserves of Cook County, an area consisting of about 25,000 acres, and more is being added every year. This interest in the out-of-doors is undoubtedly a great cultural influence, especially in the development of an ideal city plan.

The park areas within the city limits have been added to from time to time in accordance with the city's growth. On the great West Side, where almost one-half of the entire population lives, there is still great need for expansion. The area at present is still less than one-third of that of the South Side; yes, even less than the contemplated Lincoln Park improvements on the very much smaller North Side. Any movement toward park consolidation must have this in mind.

#### Oases in City

The playgrounds, which have been entirely separate from the schools, are fast becoming a part of the school system, so that eventually each school will be surrounded with living green, like an oasis in the great desert of brick and mortar. Personally, I think that this is the great event in city planning, giving all, within walking distance, a garden and within that garden the institution that gives them cultural life. To me, it seems to be the glorification of democracy in our great cities.

#### Town Planning

If the plans do not go beyond decorating the meeting room of the city fathers, they are better than none. Worth while town planning must come from within, like everything else worth while in life. True, there must be leaders, but we can have a beautiful city—a city worth while not only to its own people, but to its state and its great cities.

Town planning is a fine thing, and if the plans do not go beyond decorating the meeting room of the city fathers, they are better than none. Worth while town planning must come from within, like everything else worth while in life. True, there must be leaders, but we can have a beautiful city—a city worth while not only to its own people, but to its state and its great cities.

Albert Pauline  
SUCCESSOR TO  
101 Auditorium Bldg., Tenth Floor,  
431 SOUTH WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

Michigan, but Lake Michigan is at the brim or the edge of the city, while the Chicago River penetrates it in more than one direction and has within it possibilities of beautifying our city. To develop these possibilities in connection with our great park system and forest preserves, to build gardens around every school in the city, to respect our traditions and history in so doing, is the work of the future, a work that will make our city great. A great city is more than an expression of commerce and industry.

### MICHIGAN BOULEVARD SIGNALS ARE FAVORED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—"Entirely satisfactory," was the characterization made of the new traffic signal system on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago's most congested automobile thoroughfare, by John Hertz, president of the Yellow Cab Company, who installed the system at his own expense with the provision that the South Park Commissioners might take it over if it proved successful.

"Now I can get down town at least five minutes quicker," said Mr. Hertz, "and I think the system is worth while for that reason if for no other. In the first week of operation it has fulfilled our hopes in every particular."

The new system is operated by ornamental signal towers, patterned after the system in use on Fifth Avenue, New York. It permits the synchronized movement of traffic along several city blocks. A distinctive feature of the Chicago system is the "left turn" lanes which further help in keeping vehicles unscrambled.

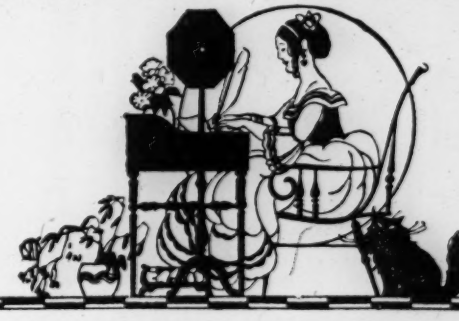
### CHICAGO UNEMPLOYMENT LESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Unemployment in Chicago is decreasing despite a slight industrial depression, according to C. J. Boyd, general superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office here. Mr. Boyd declares that the last monthly figures show only 128 men registered for each 100 jobs, as compared to 135 registered the previous month.

Possibilities in River  
As great as the mission of our park system is in a cultural way, so is the mission of our inland water, the Chicago River, that has the possibilities of adding immensely in architectural beauty to the growing city. Only on flat lands is it possible to develop effectively water in the architectural expression of the city. Chicago is such a city, and I am more than surprised that so little has been done toward making the Chicago River one of the great architectural waterways in the world.

I realize the importance of Lake



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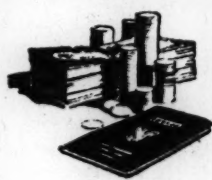
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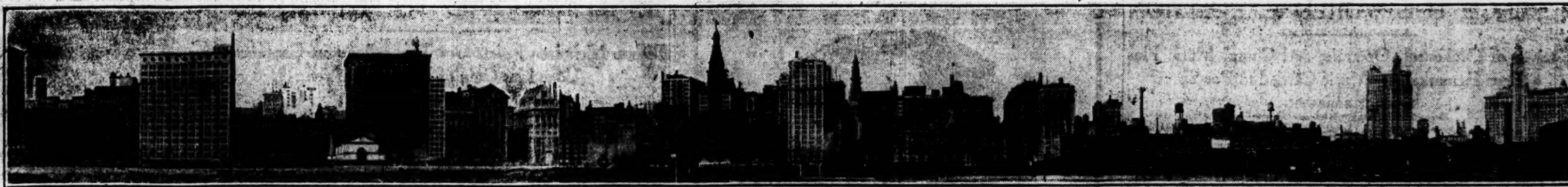
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The Drake Hotel Shop - CHICAGO

Baltimore Avenue at 11th Street - KANSAS CITY

Most of These Architectural Monuments Have Been Erected Since the World's Fair in 1893. Others Now Are Under Construction



Photograph by Alvin R. Bora, Chicago

## CHICAGO WOMEN LEAD FIGHT FOR EQUAL REPRESENTATION

Record of Last 30 Years Is One of Growing Recognition of Woman's Worth in Office

Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, comprising the 30 northern counties, collected for the fiscal year ended June 30, \$197,863, 229.25 for Uncle Sam's treasury. She is the only woman collector in the United States, and probably the only one in the world. She was appointed to her post in April of this year by the late President, Warren G. Harding, to succeed the late John C. Cannon, whose assistant she had been. Mrs. Reinecke is well known in Republican political circles and has been identified prominently with suffrage work in Chicago and Washington. She believes that women have a distinct gift for the Nation and that they should give generously of their time to the cause of public welfare.

By MABEL G. REINECKE  
Looking back over the records of 30 years which have elapsed since Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago undertook the management of woman's part in the great Chicago Fair, we are amused, touched, and encouraged at what we read of woman's progress in world affairs since that day—amused at the timid gropings of the Victorians toward "rights" conceded without question to the woman of today, deeply touched at the martyrdom which some of those pioneers suffered that we might have these rights, encouraged by what has been achieved and by our present opportunities for further achievement.

Not long ago I was browsing through some library shelves and I found a blue bound volume entitled "Annals of the Chicago Woman's Club." Turning to the period devoted to the World's Fair I got a pretty good idea of what intelligent and progressive Chicago clubwomen of that day were discussing. And it wasn't suffrage. At least not in the clubrooms. Suffrage was at that day too hot an issue, and discussion of it at the club would have been too dangerous. A little later on, Susan B. Anthony has entertained at a reception at the club, and beautiful memorial resolutions were adopted when she passed on. But in 1893 most of the women of Chicago were a long way from believing in woman's right to the franchise.

One of the activities of the club at this time had to do with dress reform. There seemed to have been a general, international protest against slowness to fashion, and at the World's Fair the figure of Venus di Milo was shown garbed in "dress reform" clothes which were thought to be more artistic, healthful, and comfortable than the wasp waist, leg o' mutton sleeve, bustled creations then in vogue.

Style Reforms  
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crane of England lectured on the subject and a group of Chicago women pledged themselves in a declaration of independence of fashions. They gamely ventured all manner of ridicule and then compromised to the extent that they would obey fashion wherever they could without menace to their comfort. Yesterday I read in a fashion article published in a Chicago paper that "bustles are back." This does not alarm us, however, for the work of those old dress reformers has left its mark. Fashions today are for the most part far more sensible, artistic and comfortable than they were in 1893. Women have larger waists, healthier children, and happier expressions.

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1916 alone more than \$400,000 for city welfare work, and unrecorded gifts of club members for various causes in which women were interested would increase this sum many thousands.

About 10 years ago a group of women, mostly members of the Chicago Woman's Club, felt the need of a study of citizenship in order to keep in touch with city government, which they felt was related to the welfare of the home, and organized the Woman's City Club of Chicago. The work of this club is entirely along the line of education for civic betterment, and has done much toward bringing the women of Chicago toward their present status.

Women Enter Businesses  
Thus through the years these women were working and giving untiringly of their best efforts, but always they were hampered by the lack of citizenship.

The last great suffrage convention which preceded the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, occurring only a few weeks before the last National Republican Convention, showed very clearly the change of attitude on the part of our brothers. We all were elated when we saw those offices opened on "Candidates Row" just outside the convention hall in the Congress Hotel, and received those invitations to come in and talk things over. We were being courted openly by the candidates and how proud we were! The suffrage amendment passed gloriously. Citizenship classes sprang up everywhere fostered by the daughter of the old suffrage association, the League of Women Voters.

We are still fighting, we women, for "equal" not "adequate" representation in the government of our country. We feel that women have their part to play and that while it is different, it is quite as important as the rôle men play. The big political parties are not yet quite convinced but they have progressed.

Illinois has a long honor roll of women recently appointed and elected to various public offices. It includes Mrs. E. W. Bemis, first and only woman commissioner of Cook County, Miss Ada Cartwright, Assistant Attorney-General, Miss Mary McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare, Miss Grace Temple and Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, Board of Education, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Master in Chancery, Superior Court, Mrs. Mable Baily, Assistant United States District Attorney, and four trustees of the University of Chicago. The Governor appointed Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago a member of the State Council of Defense.

And out of 678 possible occupations listed by the last census only 33 have not yet been invaded by women. There are 1738 woman lawyers in the United States. Ohio has in Judge Florence Allen the first woman on the Supreme Court bench. Large numbers of women have gone into business for themselves. A Chicago woman recently became head of the export di-

vision of one of the largest grain elevators in the world. The Chicago Board of Trade has had some interesting experiences with her. Another Chicago woman is head of the savings department of one of our largest banks. There is a campaign on at present to present a Chicago woman, Miss Mary Bartelme of the Juvenile Court, for judge at the next elections.

Nine states now have woman state superintendents of education. More than 80 women in 31 states were counted in state legislatures last fall. Pennsylvania leads with the largest number of women legislators—eight. Conservative old Charleston, S. C., has elected two women to the City Council. Miss Sally Peters is on the Republican primary ballot for the New York State Assembly. Mrs. Medill McCormick is now a member of the executive committee of the National Republican Committee and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen is a national Republican committee woman. Grace Abbott of Chicago is director of the Federal Children's Bureau in Washington and Mary Anderson in charge of the woman's bureau in the Department of Labor, where a staff of only 30 assistants she cares for more than 8,000,000 employed women in the United States.

There are nearly 2000 woman clerymen in the United States. There are nearly 10,000 woman real estate agents. As compositors, linotypers, etc., they number 11,306. As yet the engineering field is not overpopulated with women, only 41 being listed, but Mrs. Carlisle S. Westcott of Washington has received a license as marine engineer, and two prominent woman mechanics were admitted recently to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which had previously closed its doors to women. They are Kate Gleason of East Rochester, N. Y., a gear manufacturer, and Lydia Weld, head of the tracing department in an industrial plant. Miss Violet Drummond of Dundee, Scotland, is a member of the staff of 10 engineers on the steamer Anchises of the Lamport & Holt fleet. So, although small in number, the engineering women are gaining important posts.

The number of wives making separate returns from husbands for this year was 77,558. They reported a net income of \$534,840,405. These figures show that the income tax collected from returns filed by women forms a most important part of the aggregate income of the people of the United States.

## WOMEN PROVE "USEFUL CITIZENS" IN AIDING CHICAGO'S PROGRESS

Clubwomen Take Active Part in Social, Educational, and Political Life of City With Success

By MARY SHANNON TYLER  
President, Chicago Woman's Club

Late this summer I was the guest of women's minds which guards them from being lost in the impractical because of the loftiness of the ideals. Before it was a year old this club took one of its first steps toward "higher civilization" by sending a petition to the Mayor, asking him to appoint women on the school board. No year of the 47 since then has passed without some participation in school affairs.

This year two of our members have been appointed to the school board. We have several times had representation on the board and in the superintendent's office. Vacation schools were planned and demonstrated by the club until they were taken over by the school system. Perhaps these vacation schools, and another achievement, the securing of probation officers for the juvenile court, best illustrates the club policy in social work. We have found many ways open for service as a "useful citizen."

The president told me some of the accomplishments of the club. They had secured during the past year an excellent high school for the township, they had aroused interest in good roads, and in connection with the County clubs, cleaned up a political situation, and now feeling the need of an artistic expression of local feeling they were planning a pageant. In short, that club was the community's most useful citizen. It was a miniature of the whole club movement—a movement on masses as Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, referred to it, "which is endeavoring to provide that great intelligent volunteer public without which democracy cannot long exist."

In the early days of the Chicago Woman's Club, we acknowledged that our object was "a united effort toward the higher civilization of humanity," but there is a saving grace in the

## STANDARD OF BUSINESS ETHICS IN CHICAGO SHOWS BIG GROWTH

Comparing Present With 30 Years Ago, More Men Are Devoting Themselves to Community Betterment

By DR. ERNEST D. BURTON  
President, University of Chicago

To one who came to Chicago just prior to the opening of the World's Fair, and has made his home here for 30 years, the development of the city in that period promises great occasion for encouragement and pride. Even if he speaks without statistics at hand to sustain his statements he may yet speak with strong conviction.

In 1892 it used to be said that 85 per cent of the members of the City Council were of the class known as the "Grey Wolves," that is to say, men whose votes were controlled by personal financial advantage, and who were reported to make it a part of their business to originate legislation for the purpose of being bribed to defeat it. Within a comparatively few years these figures were reversed so that 85 per cent of the council could be depended upon as honest men. This proportion may not have been steadfastly maintained, but there has certainly never been a return to the condition of 1892.

Thirty years ago it was commonly said that it was impossible to break up commercialized vice and officially tolerated gambling. There has been vast improvement in this situation, and what exists today in either of these respects is in defiance of the earnest attempt of the city government to enforce the law.

Despite all the disgraceful violation of law respecting sale of intoxicating liquor, with which the Mayor is now

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premise concern is the development of a high type of municipal life.

There are few if any cities in America or in the world, in which there is as much high-minded idealism as there is in Chicago. The Art Institute, the Field Museum, the University of Chicago, Armour Institute, Lewis Institute, John Crerar Library, the United Charities, and numerous other organizations that might be named, furnish overwhelming evidence of the truth of this statement.

Chicago has been fortunate in the existence of two groups of men: the one composed of men who, without much public spirit, nevertheless set and maintained a high standard of business ethics; and the other, of men who to high business ethics added broadminded public spirit, but especially in the fact that the latter group has constantly increased in number and in influence. The city has every reason to be proud of, and is profoundly indebted to such men as Martin A. Ryerson, A. A. Sprague, Charles L. Hutchinson, Julius Rosenwald, D. R. Forgan, Marquis Eaton, Lucius Teeter, B. F. Ferguson, Frank G. Logan, Cyrus H. McCormick, John R. Farwell, E. B. Butler, and scores of others.

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A most unique feature of the improvement is a Garage now open under the connecting structure, accommodating 200 cars, and exclusively for hotel guests, the entrance being through a passageway from Berwyn Avenue, as shown above. The Edgewater Beach Hotel is the only hotel in Chicago with a Garage in direct connection.

The new building, seventeen stories high, will be 177 feet distant from the first unit at its closest point (between sun-parlors) and the connecting passage will be 240 feet long. The building from Sheridan Road to its east end (at Lake Michigan) will be 380 feet long.

Although the new hotel is different in shape from the original structure (in the form of a cross), built in 1916, the two will harmonize architecturally, being of the same materials—stucco on tile with red roof and towers and Spanish eave effect. The hotel will still maintain over 500 feet to the north for outdoor recreational purposes—tennis, golf putting course, children's playground and gardens and over 1,000 feet of Beach Promenade.

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## CHICAGO'S MUSICAL PROGRESS SINCE THE WORLD EXPOSITION

Growth of Orchestral, Operatic, and Choral Music Has  
Been Remarkable—Music Carried to People

By FELIX BOROWSKI  
President, Chicago Musical College

There can be no doubt that the Columbian Exposition made artistic history for Chicago. It accomplished nothing else it showed the community how to do things in a big way. For a time, at least, it put Chicago musically on the map. It began by making a number of the premier composers of the world—which meant Europe in those days—acquainted with the artistic resources of the city by the lake; for Theodore Thomas, to whom had been intrusted the musical organization of the exposition, invited Glazounoff, Dvorak, Saint-Saens, Sir A. C. Mackenzie and others to associate themselves with the enterprise and placed at their disposal his orchestra of admirable skill and imposing proportions. It is true that the sumptuous schemes for the music of the Columbian Exposition were only partially realized and that, when Thomas resigned his directorship, they ended in impotent futility; but it is equally true that an era of remarkable musical activity began when the great show closed its gates.

The two outstanding factors in Chicago's musical development have been, of course, the symphony orchestra and the opera. It is believed by many people that Theodore Thomas was the founder of all symphonic activity in the city. Such was not the case, however. There was a Philharmonic Orchestra which gave a series of eight concerts in 1850 and which was led by Julius Dyhrenfurth. Other Philharmonic orchestras succeeded it and notably there was an organization conducted by Hans Balatka, who began operations in 1860 and continued them until 1869—the year in which Mr. Thomas arrived with his own orchestra. Other orchestras faded after Thomas set the pace.

**What Thomas Accomplished**  
What was needed in Chicago, if symphonic music was to make progress, was a permanent organization, an orchestra not likely to exert any considerable influence on public taste, and no one realized this more definitely than Thomas himself. In 1890 the Orchestral Association was founded, and it offered Thomas the directorship, an offer which that conductor promptly and happily for Chicago accepted. The Chicago Orchestra was then in its second season when the Columbian Exposition opened its doors.

Something of the conditions of the city's music may be gathered from a statement made by the new director in 1891, when he was making up his orchestra. "In Chicago," said he, "there is very little resident material of the grade required for my orchestra. Sixty men must be imported, either from New York or from Europe."

Thomas was not optimistic concerning the ability of the public to endure 20 pairs of concerts during the season, nor did he believe that the Auditorium Theater, with its vast proportions, was a fitting place for his programs.

It is certain that Thomas accomplished remarkable things for the progress of music in Chicago in the course of the 13 years in which he guided the destinies of the orchestra. He had lofty ideals and nothing and no one caused him at any time to swerve from the path that led up to them. His uncompromising attitude to those ideals did not, perhaps, assist the financial success of the orchestra. Every year there were deficits, and continually Thomas urged that a drastic change should be made.

"It is useless," he said to the trustees of the association in 1903, "to attempt to make an orchestra permanent without its own building. I found this to be the case in New York, and was obliged to give up my orchestra there for lack of one. We now have a large and cultivated public, which demands the highest forms of music, and I believe would not be willing to give up the orchestra. But what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and the people will do nothing unless the situation is brought before them very strongly. I therefore ask you to

announce to the general public that, unless a sufficient endowment can be raised to provide a suitable building in which to carry on the work of the institution during the next six months, I shall resign my position here and go elsewhere."

**Mr. Stock's Service**  
The result of this ultimatum was an appeal to the public for funds and the building of Orchestra Hall. Thomas had not yet withdrawn his orchestra from the Auditorium Theater before he appointed an assistant conductor. For that position he selected Frederick Stock, who sat at the first desk of the violas. It soon became evident that Stock possessed more than an ordinary gift for conducting, but that gift was more fully disclosed to the public when, in 1905, Thomas laid down his baton forever and Stock became his successor.

There was some uncertainty on the part of many connoisseurs as to the wisdom of Stock's appointment, but this uncertainty soon melted into admiration at the results which the new director was achieving with his men. The present conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has done more than mold into a perfect organization one of the world's great orchestras. His choice of programs, his enterprise in setting forth the newest developments of the musical art, his encouragement of native talent, have made his activities of priceless value to the music of the town.

**Establishing Opera**  
It took longer to establish a permanent opera than it had taken to establish a permanent orchestra. Many years before the World's Fair and for 17 years after it, opera in Chicago consisted of visits from companies from New York. In 1894 Abbey, Schoffel and Grau Company occupied the Auditorium Theater, the following season having been succeeded by the directed by Mr. Damrosch. Thereafter there were visits from the Grau, Ellis, M. Orleans, Corried, San Carlo, and other companies, and, in the Studebaker Theater, the Castle Square Opera Company opened a campaign for English opera in 1899 and succeeded so well with it that it produced 28 grand operas and 40 light operas. Unluckily for dramatic music in the vernacular, the enthusiasm of the multitude clings lovingly to the operas whose language it cannot understand; so eventually the Castle Square Company as well as other enterprises faded away and the French, German, Italian art at the Auditorium remained supreme.

In 1910 the Chicago Opera Company came into existence, indirectly as the result of Oscar Hammerstein's retirement from the field in New York. So far as the backing of the new company was concerned, the Chicago company was partly a New York one. Later, however, the Chicago directors bought out the New York contingent. The first manager was Andreas Dipel, who collected much of Mr. Hammerstein's scenery and properties and a large proportion of that impresario's artists, including the Cleofonte Campanini, who became the principal conductor and who was appointed manager as well as musical director in 1913.

No account of the progress of opera in Chicago would be complete without acknowledgment of the munificence of Harold F. McCormick, who for more than a decade took the deficits—and they were enormous—upon his shoulders.

The operatic ship at the Auditorium

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IT IS INVITED, AND STAYS  
ONLY WHERE IT IS  
WELL TREATED."  
Lewis

## "Churches' Influence on Body Politic Growing"



Dr. Thomas Nicholson  
Bishop of Chicago Area, Methodist Episcopal Church

did not always sail in smooth waters. The war brought about a cessation of performances in 1914-15, but they were resumed in November, 1915.

Campanini ended his activities in 1919, and Marinuzzi was appointed musical director, with Herbert M. Johnson as manager. Mr. Johnson had proved himself to be a remarkably skillful director of the company's business, but Marinuzzi, who was an admirable conductor, was out of his element in organizing artistic resources. He retired, and to the astonishment of everyone, Mary Garden was called to the directorship of the company. The fiasco of Miss Garden's management had at least the effect of concentrating the attention of those who were most interested in keeping the Chicago Opera alive upon reform and economy. Samuel Insull, one of Chicago's chief commercial magnates, was made president, Giorgio Polacco, undoubtedly the most notable Italian conductor (with the possible exception of Toscanini) was given the musical direction, and a plan was carried out whereby a large number of guarantors underwrote the performances. The name of the organization was changed to Civic Opera Association of Chicago.

In the course of its existence, the

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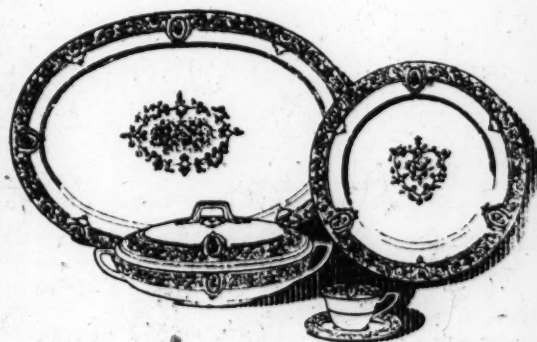
local company has presented a large number of new and important works to the public. The organizations which, previous to its entrance into this field of art, had come as visitors from New York, rarely offered anything but the operas that had become standard constituents of the repertory. Mr. Campanini gave Chicago its first hearing of such works as "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Louise," "Salome," "Thais," "The Girl of the Golden West," "The Secret of Susanne," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Conchita," "D'Almeida," "Cléopâtre," "Griselda," "Isabeau," "Sapho," "Gismonda," "La Nave," "Jacqueline," "Aphrodite," "Le Chemineau"—to mention only a few. American music for the stage was

(Continued on Page 17 Column 5)

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## PROTESTANT CHURCH ADVANCE IN ILLINOIS SAID TO BE NOTABLE

Bishop Nicholson Points Out That Methodist Conference Alone Has Gain of Thousand a Year

By BISHOP THOMAS NICHOLSON  
Chicago Area, Methodist Episcopal Church

We have just closed the one-hundredth session of the Illinois Methodist Conference at Champaign. Starting with a mere handful of members, fewer than 1000, it is today a body of 100,000; that is, after deducting the very large number of removals and accounting for all losses, the net gain of that conference has been an average of 1000 a year for 100 years. That, however, is only a part of the story, for 60 years ago the conference divided; the Central Illinois Conference was established, and it now numbers nearly 60,000 members. In these two conferences this fall 22 young men presented themselves as candidates for the ministry. Like growth has been shown in the Rock River Conference, of which Chicago forms a part.

The latest report of the district superintendent of the Rockford district, which represents about 10 counties centering in the City of Rockford, is a report of the development of that small section of the Rock River Conference during the last six years. The figures are as follows:

	1917	1922	Increase
Pastors' salaries	\$72,920	\$122,432	\$49,512
Membership	11,662	16,682	5,020
Sunday School	15,119	20,980	5,861
Church property	\$14,250	\$109,900	\$95,650
Ministry property	33,913	126,559	\$92,646

Net Gain of 19,016

In the report made by this writer to the last General Conference of his Church, which covered a four-year period, there was a net gain of 19,016 in membership, a gain of nearly \$3,000,000 in church property, an increase in the benevolent and missionary givings of \$1,252,467 in a single year. In the four years just now closing the increase in almost every particular has been much more. In a single district covering about four counties and centering in Rock Island, in the

last five years 20 new churches and 18 new parsonages have been built. The total number for the Chicago area, which includes about two-thirds of the State of Illinois, will be over 200 new church buildings in the last five years. The most significant, of course, is the great Chicago Temple at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets now nearing completion. The total value of the Temple land and building when completed will be about \$6,500,000. This has attracted attention around the world.

Not less notable is the growth in the educational and social service institutions of the Church. There are 25 such institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church alone in and about Chicago. They have all increased enormously in endowment, equipment, attendance, and efficiency. Over the country since 1915 the Methodists alone have raised more than \$60,000,000 for endowment, building, and equipment of their colleges. The attendance at these institutions has more than doubled. In addition the Wesleyan foundations at the state universities have been created, and atten-

tion is given to this work in 67 different institutions. The most notable is the Wesley Foundation at the University of Illinois, where one of the most magnificent quadrangles connected with any educational institution in America has been begun. The first unit has been completed at a cost of \$350,000.

What is true of the Methodist Episcopal Church is true in approximately the same proportion of the other Protestant churches. Within the time specified the great plant of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, so ably presided over by Dr. John Timothy Stone, has been set up, and all Chicago knows of its success and of the large place it fills in our city's life. It is as notable in its way as is the Chicago Temple in another direction. A little farther out on the North Shore there has just been completed the new plant of the Buena Park Presbyterian Church. Then the Presbyterians have the great Olivet Institutional Church. If one

(Continued on Page 17 Column 1)

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## GREAT PROTESTANT ADVANCE IS SHOWN

(Continued from Page 16)

turns to the Congregationalists, one finds many creditable church buildings, most notable perhaps of which is the great new plant of the Oak Park Congregational Church, which society has so long enjoyed the able administration of our good friend, Dr. W. E. Barton. The Disciples of Christ have made notable advance. They now have their headquarters in Chicago, and their growth has been almost phenomenal, whether one turns to growth in membership, development of their colleges and universities, growth of their missionary enterprises, or growth of their Sunday School work. A similar story may be told of the Baptists.

### Notable Sign of Development

One of the most notable signs of Protestant development is the amazing response of the young people to the Protestant Gospel message. Everywhere in all the denominations the young people are crowding the churches; new and more modern Sunday School buildings are being erected. This year the enrolled attendance of Sunday School workers in the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church reaches within a few hundreds of 5,000,000. The headquarters of the Sunday School Board are in the Garland Building, Chicago. And the total for the Protestant churches according to the latest figures which have been furnished by the statisticians reaches almost 20,000,000. The Epworth League Institutes and training conferences ran a total of nearly 200 this year, with more than 30,000 young people enrolled. For the last three or four years the college student conference at Lake Geneva, conducted by the College Y. M. C. A., has had an attendance of from 750 to nearly 1000, and in addition to the well-known Lake Geneva and the Northfield Institutes, other similar organizations have been held at Estes Park in Colorado, at Asilomar in California, others in the southern states, and numerous subsidiary gatherings in other parts of the country.

Whether one considers the growth in membership, the increased numbers of the young people enrolling with the churches, the increase in the number of educational institutions, or the amazing development of modern church plants fully equipped and up-to-date, the evidences of the vitality of Protestant Christianity are unmistakable. It is even more marked when one turns to the unparalleled growth of missionary enterprises and contemplates the millions of money contributed every year by these churches for the development of work in foreign countries.

Perhaps the most notable evidence of vigor is to be seen in the increasing influence of these churches on the body politic. If it ever was approximately true, it can no longer be truthfully charged that they are mere "personal lifeboat stations," that they are simply trying to sell individual insurance policies against a disastrous eternity, or that they are almost entirely concerned with "other worldliness," as George Eliot said. These Protestant churches have entered into the life of the community. They are the advance and the chief supporters of great moral reforms, of social betterment, of community service, of all that makes for a better civilization. They were a vital force in the war. When Secretary Hoover wished to project his great relief funds he summoned the representatives of the church and plainly said that the chief hope of success in such appeals was to be found in the churches.

The Chicago Church Federation, under the able leadership of Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, has in recent years been exerting a decidedly powerful influence for good in the public life of the city. To our mind the prospect for the future of the Protestant Church was never brighter than now, it was never more vital. It never saw a period when it so thoroughly commended itself to the judgment and the best elements of the community, and its opinion was never more widely recognized or more favorably commented upon by statesmen, educators, and by the makers of the Nation.

## CHICAGO FAIR OF '93 SEEN IN MINIATURE

(Continued from Page 1)

reproduction was made which actually crossed the ocean as did that of Lief Ericson at the time of the fair, is shown by a miniature model carved on board during the voyage, together with hand-carved furniture, old silver, and a tapestry of great beauty presented by the King and Queen of Norway. Vittorio Emanuele III and Queen Elena smile down upon us from their flag-draped niche, which is being decorated by the Consul of Italy. The Spanish Consul, by special permission, is exhibiting a portrait of the Infanta Beatrice, who, it will be remembered, visited Chicago as representative of the Royal Family of Spain—and found the city somewhat lacking in the etiquette required on such occasions!

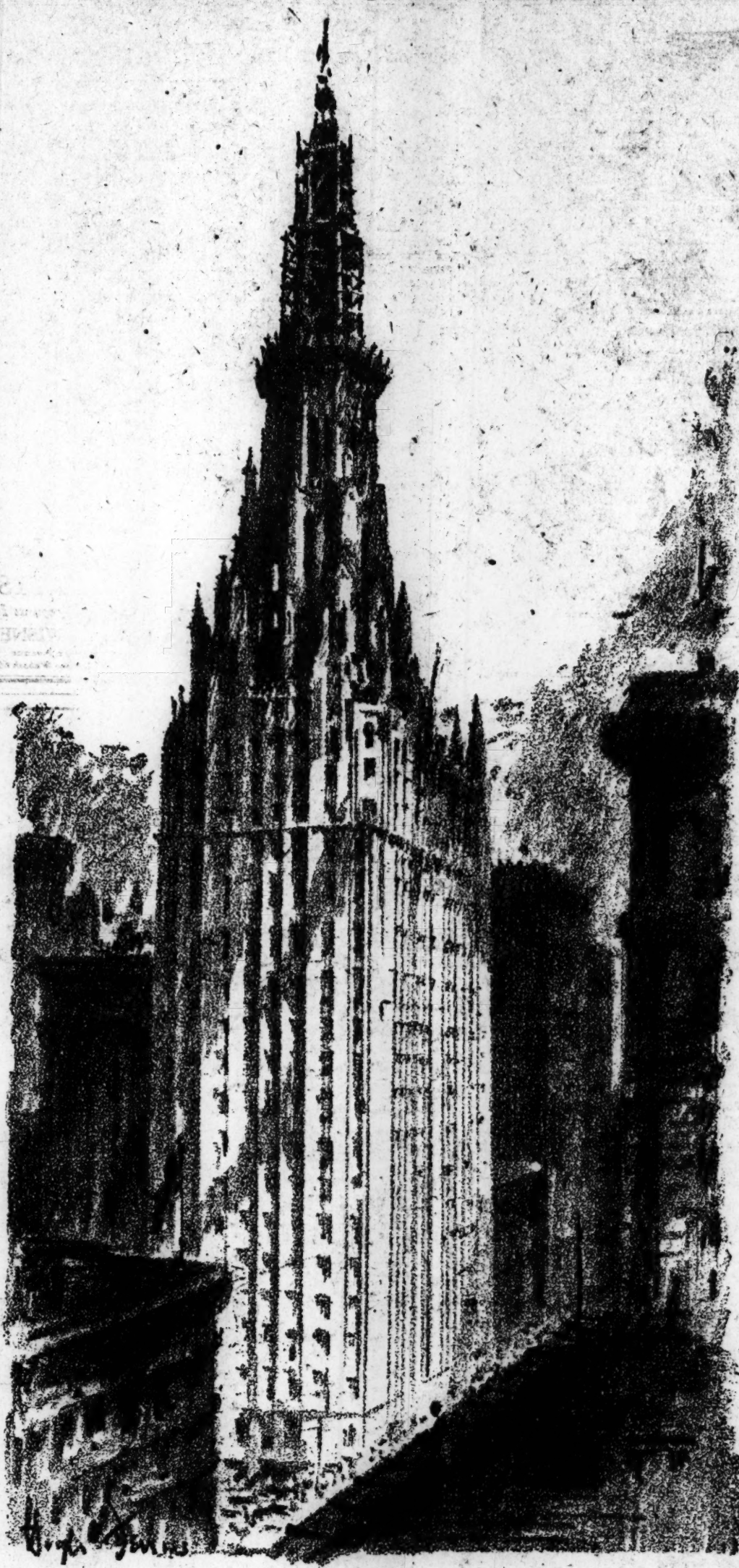
"Glories of the Midway" Space is lacking to do more than indicate the character of the exposition, which is authoritative, but to those who knew, or those who have only heard of the glories of the "Midway," a series of exquisitely tinted photographs exhibited will serve to show in how true a sense that short

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street served to make known to one another all the nations of the earth. One wonders if the League of Nations would not be more closely knit, if instead of black-coated diplomats around a council table, there were a world-in-little composed of a selection from the people themselves in their colorful picturesqueness, so placed that they could study each other like neighbors, as they did at the World's Fair.

America's "Hotel on Wheels," otherwise the Pullman Palace Car, is illustrated by a so-called old-type equipment used in 1893 contrasted with the present style. A telegraph instrument of 1893, tiny and modest looking, is contrasted with the modern typewriting instrument of the Western Union. Chicago had in 1893 10,218

telephones in service. Now there are 669,488, one learns in the booth of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

Radio, then unknown, will serve to convey lectures on the World's Fair to thousands from representatives of the board of directors of the commission, Chicago-Plan Commission, Chicago Historical Society, University of Chicago, Art Institute, Chicago Woman's Club, Association of Commerce, and Mayor William E. Dever will commemorate "Chicago Day" at the fair, when a throng unprecedented in the history of expositions assembled in this inland city, 716,881 strong.

Yesterday was Russian Day at this mimic fair; today was devoted to Italy, Sweden, for songs and speeches; tomorrow belongs to the Colony of New England Women, and Society of

Ohio Women; Friday will be made luminous by some of the more distinguished lights from the Indiana Society, the Daughters of Indiana, the Woman's Club, and the University of Chicago. The Chicago Norwegian Club, Woman's Auxiliary, also plans a special choral program for Friday.

## CHICAGO'S MUSICAL PROGRESS SINCE THE WORLD EXPOSITION

(Continued from Page 16)

given warm encouragement by Mr. Campanini. He gave to the world Victor Herbert's "Natoma" and "Madelaine," Hadley's "Azora," De Koven's "Rip Van Winkle," Nevin's "A Daughter of the Forest," and he presented magnificent productions of the two American ballets—Borowski's "Boudou" and Carpenter's "The Birthday of the Infanta."

Oratorio was enjoying great prosperity in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The Apollo Musical Club was, and still is, the most important choral organization in Chicago. In the year of the Columbian Exposition it produced Dvořák's "Requiem," and in the following seasons such large and imposing works as Bruckner's "Arminius," Handel's "Acis and Galatea," Dvořák's "Stabat Mater," Mackenzie's "Dream of Jubal," and "The Dream of Gerontius" by Elgar, were interpreted. William L. Tomlins was conductor until 1898, when he gave up the baton to Harrison Wild, who still retains it.

The Apollo Club deserves the gratitude of the community, for undoubtedly it exercised a great and wholesome influence upon public taste. Mr. Wild, in the course of his ministrations, offered a number of notable interpretations to the town. His presentations of Bach's B minor Mass and the "St. Matthew Passion," of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," of Georg Schumann's "Ruth," and of "The Kingdom" by Elgar, will not readily be forgotten. The Apollo Club is of course an organization of mixed voices, but Mr. Wild, its conductor, also has directed an admirable body of male singers which, known as the Mendelssohn Club, has had a long and prosperous existence, its patrons being drawn from an element of the public which likes its music light and tuneful.

### Chamber Music

Chamber music has not had manifold reasons for rejoicing in its treatment by Chicago concert goers. The Kniesel and Fionzaley quartets have accomplished admirable work, but their listeners have been comparatively few, even if they have been select. Attempts have been made to establish permanent chamber music organizations. The Chicago Musical College sponsored a quartet with Theodore Spiering as leader, and Chicago Symphony Orchestra players established more than one in successive seasons. All these have endured but for a brief period.

For many years after the concerts of the Columbian Exposition had become merely memories, the impresarios who offered the larger works to the public took into consideration only the tastes of the connoisseurs. Very little effort was made to popularize the great symphonies. Thomas was accustomed to present "popular" programs in the course of his seasons, but these did not go much further than Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," pieces from Debussy's "Sylvia," Strauss' waltzes, and Saint-Saëns' symphonic poems, with Wagnerian excerpts occasionally thrown in. As such programs formed part of the regular season the price of admittance was such as to make attendance upon them prohibitive to people with slender pocket-books.

Of late years, however, Mr. Stock and Messrs. Wessels and Voegelé, his business conductors at Orchestra Hall, have made a great advance by instituting popular concerts. Mr. Stock, at these entertainments, raised the standard of art and the management lowered the price, so that tickets were sold in settlement districts as well as at the office of the hall at merely nominal rates. The result of this policy has been that each concert is packed to the doors. In the popularization of music much progress has been made, too, by the efforts of the Civic Music Association, which has not only interested itself in the Symphony Orchestra's popular concerts, but has arranged a large number of concerts for the laboring people in the Chicago parks and recreation centers.

### Children's Concerts

In connection with this progress, there should also be mentioned the children's concerts which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presents each season—concerts in which the little folk have their artistic development personally taken in hand by Mr. Stock, who talks to us as well as plays for them.

Another admirable work which the

conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has taken up, in conjunction with Eric Delamarter and George Dasch, is the Civic Orchestra, in which young performers are specially trained for service in symphonic organizations. Already this work has borne valuable fruit, and not a few of the symphony orchestras in America have been supplied with players from it.

No account of the progress of music in Chicago should be left without some reference to the great labors of the educational establishments. There is probably no city with as many music schools or with so large an attendance of students. It is significant that while 30 years ago American music students traveled in immense numbers to Europe, in order to obtain their education and to immerse themselves in what was called "artistic atmosphere," it is now European students who are coming here.

### ARAB STUDENTS IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—A conference of Arab students in Jerusalem has been held at the office of the Moslem-Christian Association. About 20 students over 20 years of age were present, representing the Arab schools of Jerusalem (the majority of these were former pupils of the English college). The object of the conference was to organize an association of Arab students all over Palestine, to assist young Arabs wishing to continue their education. Permanent headquarters will be established for the association.

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Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—It is now up to the voters of this city to decide whether or not Chicago will have a zoological garden second to none in the world, says F. J. Wilson, member of the board of commissioners of Cook County, who is chairman of the county zoo committee. "As approved by the Legislature," said Commissioner Wilson, "we are prepared to submit to the voters in November a proposed tax of \$500,000 a year for five years and \$250,000 a year annually thereafter. The larger sum is to equip the zoo, the smaller to maintain it after it is established."

Land for the proposed Chicago Zoological Park at Riverside in the Cook County Forest Preserves, where the animals will be exhibited on a plan which will allow them to roam free, instead of confined in cages, was a gift to the county board for the purpose. Recently the board signed a 25-year contract which turns over the management of the zoo to the Chicago Zoological Society.

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HAIR BOBBING A SPECIALTY  
All kinds of Safety Razor Blades sharpened.  
927 Kansas Avenue

**Wichita**  
"The Best Place to Shop After All"  
**The Boston Store**  
The Cohn-Hinzel Dry Goods Company  
Come see the new  
things for fall  
NON PAREIL  
537 First National Bank Bldg.  
Invites you for your  
Manicures, Shampoos and Marceis  
"Come show us and we will do the good"  
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK  
WICHITA, KANSAS  
Capital and Surplus \$225,000.00  
W. B. Harrison, President A. H. G. Mason Cashier

**MINNESOTA**  
**Duluth**  
Drink Pure Pasteurized Milk  
recommended by all for safe milk.  
Call Melrose 3000 and our wagon  
will call.

**BRIDGEMAN-RUSSELL CO.**  
DULUTH, MINN.

**DWORSHAK**  
Camera Portraits  
Unusual Artistic Value  
Studio: 105 W. Superior Street  
Printing—Art Work—Office Supplies  
Engraved Stationery  
STEWART-TAYLOR CO.  
312 WEST SECOND STREET  
Melrose 114

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Melrose 114

## KANSAS

**Topeka**  
(Continued)  
**Pelletier's**  
The Store of Quality,  
Service  
and Right Prices!  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
Fritz Leinenberger H. L. Klopfer  
GEM GROCERY and  
MEAT MARKET  
Dealers in  
Fine Groceries, Meats, Fish, Poultry,  
Fruits and Vegetables  
Phone 7788 502-504 West Tenth Ave.  
We solicit your patronage.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS  
Personal Shopping Service  
General Merchandise of Quality  
Our Values and Showing of  
Draperies—Rugs—Furniture  
Deserve Your Patronage  
**C. A. Karlan**  
FURNITURE CO.  
"The Store of Dependable Merchandise"

**A Department Store of Merit**  
KANSAS AVE. THROUGH TO JACKSON ST.  
**Nitch Cleaning Company**  
SPECIALIST ON  
Ladies' Fine Garments  
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Established in 1880. A Reliable Firm.  
Cleaning, Dyeing  
Hat Renovating  
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Modern Storage Warehouse  
Moving Household Goods and Planos  
Long Distance Moving  
Telephone 4186 Topeka, Kansas

**FULLERTON BROS.**  
HARDWARE &  
SPORTING GOODS  
713 Kansas Ave. Phone 21325

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8th and Kansas Avenue  
TOPEKA, KAN.  
A Bank of Strength and Character

**CREMERIE RESTAURANT**  
AND  
CAFETERIA  
726 Kansas Avenue TOPEKA  
**ALBERT SILK COAL CO.**  
RELIABLE  
605 East Fourth Street TOPEKA  
Phone 2297  
Outfitters for Football, Basket Ball and  
Gymnasium

**KELLER-REAR SPORT SHOP**  
112-114 East Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas  
LIGHT LUNCHES SODA

**RIGBY'S**  
FINE CANDIES  
919 Kansas Ave. Phone 3002

**Wichita**  
"The Best Place to Shop After All"  
**The Boston Store**  
The Cohn-Hinzel Dry Goods Company  
Come see the new  
things for fall  
NON PAREIL  
537 First National Bank Bldg.  
Invites you for your  
Manicures, Shampoos and Marceis  
"Come show us and we will do the good"  
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## MINNESOTA

## St. Paul

(Continued)

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Persian Rug Cleaning Co.

The Leading Exclusive  
DOMESTIC AND ORIENTAL  
Rug Cleaners in the Northwest  
Specializing in Repairing, Renovating, Dyeing,  
Re-weaving, Fireproof Storage,  
Out-of-Town Orders Solicited  
Special discount to first orders from Monitor  
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Phone Garfield 5801

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EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

Fletcher Music Method  
For children from 6 to 14 years of age.  
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Interior Decorators  
WALL PAPER AND  
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MARCEL WAVING  
SOFT WATER SHAMPOO  
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Rental and Sales Service  
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Cleaning and Repairing Oriental and  
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PLEATING BUTT-HOLES  
STAMPED GOODS

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Shampoo 75c and \$1.00  
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After office hours appointments

"THE GREEN TEA POT"  
Delicious Home Cooked Meals  
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner  
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ALSO  
Hats Designed, Made and Remodeled  
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BROCKMAN'S SUK SHOP  
3rd Floor, Waldheim Building  
L. R. PARR, Carpenter  
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Small contracts or day work  
Repair work a specialty

DRESSMAKING & DESIGNING  
MISS ALICE NICHOLS  
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BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE  
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When You Insure, Phone 1188, E. A. Long Bldg.  
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CLEANED AND DYED  
6409 East 18th Street Phone Benton 2000

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Corsets, Brassieres, Silk Underwear  
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The particular Laundry for Particular Articles  
of Particular People. This means  
MUNDAY'S LAUNDRY  
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Newest collection Fall and Winter Millinery

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No. 7 Hunter Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
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COAL AND FEED  
Moving and Express Poultry Supplies  
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Tailor to Men and Women  
Furrier, Alterations, Remodeling.  
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COUNTRY CLUB LAUNDRY  
All Kinds of Laundry Service  
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GAFFNEY CORSETS  
Strictly Made to Order  
Complete Line of Brassieres  
Maritime 2978 317 Altman Bldg.

## MISSOURI

## Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued)

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GIFT SHOPS

Two Shops in Kansas City of  
Wonderful Gifts of the  
UNUSUAL KIND  
3605 Broadway 215 E. 10th St.

THE ROCKHILL  
GRAYLOCK TAVERN

Exclusive Service at Popular Prices  
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner.  
Parties Arranged For.  
We serve eggs and milk  
from the Graylock Farm.

320 E. 43rd Street Kansas City, Mo.

"TYRRELL"  
OIL BURNERS  
ARE VERY SATISFACTORY  
N. E. TYRRELL  
4609 Wabash Kansas City, Mo.

FURNITURE  
Exceptional Values  
OUR GOODS FROM FACTORY  
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12th and Locust

Ad-letterize your business  
Grace V. Strahm Letter Co.  
Perfect Reproduction of Letters  
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302 Graphic Arts Building Main 3351

The Wash Shop  
STRICTLY HAND WORK.  
Lace Curtains, Ladies' Fine Lingerie  
Madeira and Filet Work  
3916 Broadway Hyde Park 2061

A Good Paint, \$2.75 per gallon  
A Good Varnish, \$1.80 per gallon  
WALLPAPERS  
Ask Your Decorator  
KANSAS CITY WALL PAPER CO.  
1821-23 Main Street

Use Prairie Rose  
Butter  
Made in Kansas City  
Cromwell Butter & Egg Co.  
Distributors

Brown Owl Coffee Shop  
MINNIE A. ROUTELL  
Armour and Troost  
Serving Continuously from  
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Afternoon Tea and Special  
Dinner Parties  
Westport 5365

THE PALMS  
TODAY AND EVERY DAY  
WE SERVE SPECIAL  
Club Breakfasts 25c, Lunch 25c, Dinner 50c  
Sunday Dinners 75c  
MRS. McCLURE, Owner  
Formerly Mgr. DeVoe's & Templeton Cafeterias  
PARTIES ARRANGED FOR 2219 Troost

X-L-O CLEANERS  
A. W. Klender, Manager  
314 WEST 30TH  
Work called for and delivered  
Doing something better in our way of cutting  
the price.  
Hyde Park 6482

COURTEOUS TREATMENT  
PROMPT DELIVERY  
"Groceries You Like"  
SCOTT GROCERY COMPANY  
QUALITY MEATS  
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Country Club Store  
Quality Groceries  
59th and Holmes Phone Service

"Always Better Cleaners"  
CLEANERS  
CARR 1110 E. 47th  
CARRY 1009 E. 31st  
And other locations

Where to Get We Serve the  
Home-Cooked Food Best of Everything  
Surber's Cafeteria  
Bond Building, 1003 Walnut Street  
LUNCHEON  
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON SHOES  
AND HOSE  
WOODRUFF'S SHOE STORE  
1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor

ISIS CAFETERIA  
Also Special Plate Luncheon and Dinner  
with Service, 35c to 50c  
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All Merchandise Sold by Us Absolutely  
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Cash or Convenient Terms can be arranged.  
Your Business is Solicited.  
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GOOD PRINTING  
REASONABLE PRICES  
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Handmade Lingerie, Hand Embroidery  
Pearl M. Bungardt, 831 Altman Bldg.

HOWARD W. BARTLOW  
FLORIST  
Flowers for All Occasions  
1106 East 12th Street Victor 8200

KELLER DRESS SHOP  
6229 Brookside Blvd. Jackson 0688

DRESSMAKING  
HANDMADE BEDSPREADS  
S. H. FUHRMAN, Jeweler  
REPAIRING GENERAL JEWELRY LINE  
1117 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

MITCHELL'S CLEANERS  
Goods Called for and Delivered  
2019 Troost Avenue Hyde Park 0648

## MISSOURI

## Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued)

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Furnaces, Metal and Carpenter Work, Repairs.  
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## Maryville

HARVEY L. HAINES  
High Class Dry Goods and  
Ready-to-Wear  
212 North Main St., Maryville, Mo.

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FIRST OF ALL—RELIABILITY  
So Many Lovely Things to See  
Fashion-right Apparel  
of every sort.  
Delightful new accessories, such as adorable  
things for children.  
A visit to the store will give many thrills  
to those who enjoy seeing the new things while  
they are new.

Townsend Wyatt & Walke  
DEPARTMENT STORES  
CONSER LAUNDRY, FANCY DYEING  
AND DRY CLEANING CO.  
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WOOL BLANKETS, SILKS, ETC.

THE ATCHISON  
BEAUTY SHOPPE  
Phone 6-0193 114 North Eight St.  
Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving  
Complete line of Toilet Articles

GRIFFITH'S  
—HANAN SHOES  
HERE  
ST. JOSEPH, MO. 507 Felix St.

"We have it for less money"  
"Pay Monthly"  
"COMPLETE OUTFITS OUR SPECIALTY"  
Bedrooms Suites, Living Room Suites,  
Dining Room Suites, Rugs and Linoleums

KIRWAN FURNITURE CO.  
608-610 Measelle Street

ROY M. JACKSON  
PLUMBING COMPANY  
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting  
Hot Water and Steam Heating Contractors  
921 FRANCIS ST. 6-0074

CHARLES P. NORRIS  
GENERAL CONTRACTOR  
1025 MITCHELL AVENUE  
Phone 6-3586 St. Joseph, Mo.

French Beauty Shoppe  
MRS. MARIE FRENCH  
Hairdressing in all its branches  
PERMANENT WAVING  
711½ Felix Street

WERNER SHOE CO.  
119 South Eighth Street

THE HOSIERY SHOP  
Hosiery for the Family  
216 N. 7th Street

The Vogue Hat Shoppe  
807 Frederick Avenue

Benham Battery and Electrical Co.  
STARTER GENERATOR  
AND IGNITION REPAIRS.  
1723 Frederick Ave. Phone 4220

Myers Watson Floral Co.  
5600—1004 N. 22nd St.

VEITCH & CO.  
IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY  
VERNA C. KOERNER  
Teacher of Voice  
301 Jenkins Bldg. Phone 6185-J

ST. JOSEPH CLEANSING  
& DYEING WORKS  
MRS. G. A. BUCHANAN, Prop.  
1010 Frederick Ave. Phone 4214

GOOD SHOES AND HOSE  
at Popular Prices  
W. J. MOHR  
Eight and Francis Street

KAUL'S CAFETERIA  
Seventh and Edmond

St. Louis  
Davison Obeir  
FIRE—BURGLARY—AUTOMOBILE  
INSURANCE  
120 North 4th St. Olive 4495

"The Tiffany of Cleaners"  
St. Louis Cleaning Co.  
Delicate work our specialty  
4477 Olive St. Del. 584

CLEANING  
DYEING  
3100 Arsenal St.  
5062 Delmar

HAPMAN BROS.  
LOTHER  
LEANSERS

"JUST LIKE NEW"  
STATEN ISLAND  
GARMENT CLEANERS  
2806 WASHINGTON AVENUE  
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Exclusive Beauty Shop  
5001a Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., Uptown.  
Hairdressing in all its branches. Try my  
Softest Shampoo—keeps the hair in fine condition.  
Phone 7445-M. Phone for appointment.

JOHN S. BUNTING  
THE JEWELER  
2810 NORTH VANDEVENTER

## MISSOURI

## St. Louis

(Continued)

## Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Mulligan Florists  
8TH AND ST. CHARLES STS.  
Main 1810 and 1211 Central 2114  
3014-20 NORTH GRAND AVE.  
Tyler 1108 and 1104 Central 4181

We Treat You Fair  
Fair Express and  
Furniture Co.  
Moving, Packing, Shipping,  
Crating  
4216 OLIVE STREET  
Bell Telephone: Lindell 581—Lindell 671

Ford  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR  
CARONDEL MOTOR CO.  
AUTHORIZED DEALERS  
3857 to 69 So. Grand Blvd.  
FRANK E. STEVENS, Pres.

Better Furnishings  
at  
Better Prices  
Since 1863  
Trorlicht-Duncker  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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204 N. THIRD ST. Olive 717 SAINT LOUIS

Direct Advertising  
Ideas • Service  
LIBERTY PRESS  
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS  
107 Olive Street

In selling printing prices usually talks but it  
takes Quality and Service to keep up the  
conversation.  
Quality and Service at honest prices is our  
motto.  
Prompt attention given to orders. A tele-  
phone call will bring our salesman to your door.  
Representatives: C. A. Thomas and J. H. Norris

Shelly Printing Co.  
210 Olive St., Saint Louis

Headquarters for  
HOUSE ORGANS ART BROCHURES  
BROADSIDES MAIL FOLDERS  
COLOR WORK COMPOSITION ADVERTISING

St. Louis Service Company  
Seiberling Cords  
Road Service  
4048 Delmar Forest 143

G. E. Thilenius W. M. Cryslar

St. Louis Star Packing Co.  
MAIN STORES  
Lafayette and Jefferson Ave. and  
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For Quality Meats, Fruits, Vegetables,  
Poultry, Butter, Cheese and Eggs  
Both Phones ADOLPH GRINKE, President

Lampe Ice and Fuel Co.  
Tyler 1143-M

W. H. CLARKSON  
CASH REGISTER REPAIRING  
5729 S. Broadway

NEBRASKA  
Lincoln

THE SPECIALTY SHOP  
G. LESHER CO.  
Hats, Gowns, Blouses, Neckwear  
230 South Fourteenth Street

Harriet Yarnood  
MILLINERY AND ACCESSORIES  
306 South Twelfth Street  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

People's Coal Company  
Bernice EXCLUSIVE Charter Oak  
1118 N St. B 6778

Where Quality Reigns  
Wagner & Walt  
Grocery & Market—18th & F Sts.  
Phone B-3383

PEOPLE'S  
GROCERY  
"Everything for the Table"  
Auto Phones—B6557, B6558  
1450 O Street

IT'S 8337  
Specialty  
LAUNDRY  
818 North Twelfth Street

Griswold Seed & Nursery Co.  
10th and N Sts.  
Complete Oil and Gas Stations  
8th and N Sts.  
Established 1881

O. J. KING & SON  
Grocers  
1126 N St.

THE BUTTONHOLE  
220 South 18th Street  
HEMSTITCHING  
Buttons Covered Phone L-4588

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180 North Eleventh  
Always Open Phone B 1580

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Jeweler—Diamond Merchant  
1811 O Street LINCOLN, NEB.

## NEBRASKA

## Lincoln

(Continued)

Prompt, Reliable  
Cleaning Service

REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY  
MODERN CLEANERS  
Phone F2377 DICK WESTOVER, Mgr.

Quality at Lower Prices  
Ben Simon & Sons  
Apparel for Men, Women & Children  
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Rudge & Gruenzel Co.  
Lincoln, Nebraska's, Big Store for  
Furniture, Hardware, Homefurnishings,  
Wearing Apparel, Market and Cafeteria

WE ARE  
Sole Lincoln Agents  
For  
CAPITAL & DIXIE COAL  
HUTCHINS & HYATT CO.  
R-3275 1840 O St.

A Store of Greater Values  
GOLD & CO.  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

TRY  
THE BEST LAUNDRY  
TOWNSEND & PLAMONDON  
CLEANERS  
AND  
PRESSERS  
2240 O Street Tel. B-1579 LINCOLN, NEB.

EVERYTHING TO EAT  
Turner's  
GROCERY  
1621 So. 17th Street F 2395

Satisfactory Ready to Wear Apparel  
for  
Men, Women and Boys  
MAGEE'S

"GOOD YEAR"  
Capital City Tire Co.  
RETRADING & TIRE REPAIRING  
Turn your tire troubles over to us.  
B-4887 A. L. BROWN 235 So. 11th

DYERS AND  
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THE EVANS LAUNDRY CO.

MAYER BROS. CO.  
ELI SHIRE, Pres.  
Outfitter for  
Men, Women and Children  
1007-19 O Street

For Quality Meats, Fruits  
and Groceries  
CALL  
BRAUN'S MARKET  
130 SO. 11TH STREET

CRANCER'S  
Artistic Pianos  
and Phonographs  
1210 O ST.

Omaha  
VERNON C. BENNETT  
Concert Organist  
Pianist and Instructor  
—Studio—  
Phone Atlantic 2318 516 KARRBACK BLOCK

MacCarthy-Wilson Tailoring Co.  
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SUITS AND OVERCOATS  
Made to measure—Good Dependable Tailors  
at Moderate Prices.

Oil Burners  
BAIRD SALES CO.  
Office and Demonstration  
314 So. 19th Street  
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REGENT SHOE COMPANY  
MEN'S SHOES  
Exclusively  
205 So. 15th Street

STANDARD SHOE REPAIR  
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PAINTING AND DECORATING  
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EDDY PRINTING CO.  
212 S. 13th Street, Omaha, Neb.  
Fine Commercial Printing—Prices Right

FRED A. PINNEY  
Real Estate and Insurance  
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WOODMEN CAFETERIA  
W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha  
QUALITY FOOD Short Orders a Specialty

## NEBRASKA

## Omaha

(Continued)

## Hempstead &amp; Co.

All Wool Blankets  
\$12.50 a pair  
Beautiful block plaids in the full double  
bed size, 70x80 inches, made of  
100% pure virgin wool.

Diamonds  
Sold, traded in, Examined, appraised,  
remounted and cared for.  
ALBERT EDHOLM  
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Lincoln Ford Fordsons  
SAMPLE HART  
MOTOR CO.  
Phone Atlantic 0613  
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AMSDEN MILLINERY  
TOWNSEND SPORTING  
GOODS CO.  
Athletic Supplies, Kodaks  
Fine Pocket Knives, Sweaters  
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ABSTRACTS OF TITLE  
Never Take Anything for Granted  
"Always Be Sure"  
Phone Jackson 2665  
200 Peters Trust Building  
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## WISCONSIN

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Chicago Literature

By WALLACE RICE

NOW Chicago is a typical American city, and is already one of the world's metropolitan centers. At the close of the World's Fair it contained about 1,900,000 persons. In 1920 there were 2,701,705, with 3,210,361 living within a 10-mile radius. Today the figures are close to 3,000,000 and 3,750,000, respectively—not a conservative estimate, but a characteristic one; the city is not called "windy" merely because of its exterior and objective air currents. During the war it was learned that 78 languages were spoken by its inhabitants, chiefly prairie English. Its growth in trade, finance, industry, commerce, and material things generally keeps pace with its growth in population, it has long been the greatest transportation center on earth, and in many other aspects it is pre-eminent, not least in seeking for problems hardly to be solved by any means now at command.

Recent years, as might be expected, have shown an increasing tendency to use this inexhaustible material as a basis for literature, and novels and poems aplenty have been written by deft hands. Henry Kittell Webster wrote "The Banker and the Bear," "The Story of a Corner in Lard," and with Samuel Merwin, "Calumet," dealing with the elevator system of the world's greatest grain market. Robert Herick used the great railway strike of 1894 for "The Web of Life." Frank Norris, Chicago born, built "The Pit" around Joseph Leiter and his exploits on the Board of Trade. Theodore Dreiser, trained on Chicago newspapers, found in the career of Charles T. Yerkes on the Chicago Stock Exchange material for "The Titan." The enormous meat-packing industries here, which led Eugene Field to regard culture's garland as a wreath of sausages, brought forth Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle." I. K. Friedman centers his "Bread Upon the Waters" about the vast steel mills in South Chicago. Frank H. Spearman makes repeated use of railways and railway men. Miss Edna Ferber makes a series of readable volumes about the commercial traveler. And so on indefinitely.

The inexhaustibility of the material is shown by the fact that the Chicago fire of 1871, one of the world's historic fires, has not yet been utilized in modern fiction; the "World's Fair," a real comedy in manners in which cosmopolitanism impinged upon local customs and sometimes had the worst of it, is similarly untouched; the Labor world with all its dramatic movement has had no interpreter, and the mail-order business is without a celebrant.

The social atmosphere of the city is no less interesting and could hardly fail to be so, with its resources in a few entirely competent hands, largely those of the descendants of its founders and their allies. These older families constitute a real aristocracy, dating, of course, back of New England origin and descent. Mr. Webster has made a careful study of one such household in "An American Family"; Miss Ferber, in "The Girls," and Miss Edith Wyatt, in several novels of which "The Invisible God" is latest, performs a pious duty in connecting the city's present with its beginnings; and again the list could be continued indefinitely.

A fascinating chapter, of national significance, could be written on the local development of masques and pageants, these masques a revival in America of a form extinct in England, its birthplace, though the seventeenth-century masques are the only stage plays ever written by great dramatists for amateur production. Richard Hovey, born near Chicago, led the way in 1891, with "The Quest of Merlin," and William Vaughan Moody followed in 1900, with "The Masque of Judgment," but these have not yet been brought upon the stage. The first masque so to be produced, it is believed, was "The Chaplet of Pan," written by Thomas Wood Stevens and me in 1906, and brought out in Ravinia, two years later in August, with the Chicago Orchestra furnishing the incidental music. This was followed in December of the same year by "The Topaz Amulet," at the Art Institute.

The beneficence of a hundred subscribers made possible in October, 1913, the publication of Miss Harriet Monroe's "Poetry," a magazine founded to perform much service for the young versifier as the little theaters did for the dramatist. What caused is perhaps better known on the continent of Europe than at home, but it seems in retrospect to have been a great deal. Miss Monroe is herself an orthodox poet, but every possible form of metrical heterodoxy found favor with her, and scores of ephemeral reputations here had birth, even Henry B. Fuller whimsically bursting forth in "Lines Short and Long." Carl Sandburg, who writes what he knows in prose in pleasant books, is probably chief of the survivors, but John V. A. Weaver, who has newly discovered the American language for poetic purposes, Max Bodenheim, Cloyd Head and his wife, Eunice Tietjens, and Alice Henderson are among them.

Chicago Newspaper Writers

Another crèche for the offspring of the Muses has been provided by the "columnists" of the daily papers, of whom Bert Leston Taylor, the B. L. T. of the Tribune, was long the high favorite, his sudden and untimely passing in March, 1921, bringing profound sorrow to hundreds of his loyal contributors in every walk of life. Taylor was poet, novelist, essayist, and lover of all things beautiful, and no one has been found to take his

place. Among his disciples is Franklin P. Adams, who began his metropolitan career in Chicago. Other column conductors of earlier days were Charles W. Taylor, Wilbur Dick Nesbit and Samuel Ellsworth Kiser.

Chicago newspapers in later years have fostered our local writers. The establishment in 1900 of the American literary supplement showed how much there was to do, and the Evening Post has been a power for good, encouragement mingling with sound criticism. Several years ago the Daily News, under the literary editorship of Henry Sell, later followed by Harry Hansen, has made itself usefully entertaining with such aids as Carl Sandburg, Keith Preston and Ben Hecht. This last has, indeed, established The Literary Review, a fascinating weekly study of affairs bookish and dramatic. In fine, with such powerful aids Chicago is coming fully into its own, such portents as Sherwood Anderson having national significance, and Michigan Avenue is

well on its illuminated way to international celebrity.

It has been impossible to do more than note tendencies, and organizations, even the most serviceable, like The Cliff Dwellers, a club for all the finer arts founded in 1908, and the Society of Midland Authors in 1915, can have no more than bare mention. Otherwise the entire space might have been given up to mere lists of names, especially on the side of more serious work, since "The Chicago Anthology," brought out under the editorship of that sterling poet, Charles G. Blanden, in 1916, contains 114 names, and the list of living authors has more than 300.

Yet enough has been shown to prove that the second city of the country has grown even more rapidly on the side of beauty and appreciation of the finer side of urban life than it has in its material aspects, and these, in turn, are coming more and more truly to reflect its inner appreciation of loveliness.

## Puppets the World Over



Reproduced from "The Heroes of the Puppet Stage," by Madge Anderson. (Harcourt, Brace & Co., publishers).

### The Heroes of the Puppet Stage

By Madge Anderson. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$5.

What, another book about marionettes? Yes, and a good one. There might even be found a place, on shelves now groaning with Elizabethan drama, for one more book on Shakespeare, if some person should arise who could approach the subject with the freshness with which Madge Anderson has pursued Punctilio around the world. The great merit of this book is that the author is able to convey to her readers something of her own enthusiasm.

Miss Anderson has a lively dramatic way of presenting examples of the chief traditional puppet plays of many countries, and has the historical imagination to make the marionette performances of Italy, two centuries ago, nearly as vivid as she does those of today. With an authority that is never without the sparkle of a delight in the subject, Miss Anderson traces the history of Punch from the days of his remotest ancestry in Sicily through his adventures in France and Spain, and his evolution in England from the days when he was a character in the puppet miracle plays to the present when he is still the children's delight at the country fair.

How closely the history of marionettes is woven with the history of acting and playmaking is brought out clearly by Miss Anderson. The marionettes of today stem back in their stories to the root of the modern theater—the comedy dell arte of medieval Italy. Always the puppets and human actors have been parallel in their activities, and in the distant days of the ascendancy of the early Christian church, when players were banned, the puppeteers were allowed to continue. Thus the torch was borne along.

The history of the drama is thus partly the history of the marionette, and Miss Anderson's book is an engaging introduction to the puppets' share. It will prove entertaining to any reader, because of its first-hand descriptions of the marionette plays of many countries. Not a little of the value of the book lies in its exhaustive bibliography.

### Memories of the Pre-War Period

The Genesis of the War

By Mr. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P. London: Cassell, 1923. 10s.

The reticence and discretion characteristic of Mr. Asquith's pronouncements, when dealing with public affairs or his sometime colleagues, have not deserted him in the writing of his Memoirs. His genesis of the war drifts not at all in the direction of revelation. The title should sufficiently indicate the scope, and indeed, remembering the part played by Mr. Asquith during those years, the line of his book. Yet there is no doubt that the writer in his narrative contributes so little that is actually new, and brings it to a close almost immediately after the outbreak of the war.

Liberal statesmen, and none more than Mr. Asquith, who was Prime Minister during the years immediately preceding 1914, have felt the necessity of explaining what to many, once in full possession of the facts, appeared a strange inertia, the reason for England's military unpreparedness while the German war menace threw an ever wider and deeper shadow across Europe.

Mr. Asquith's Apologia

The present volume is, in the main, Mr. Asquith's apologia, much of it relevant and indisputable, some of it controversial, as it must inevitably remain.

"If the English had raised an army in 1912," wrote Mr. Page, the American

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Ambassador, that profound thinker and true friend to Great Britain, "there would have been no war." To which Mr. Asquith exclaims, "Raising an army" going to observe that any government which had proposed it would have committed political suicide. This is certainly true of any Liberal government, and the Conservatives during those years were a small minority. It was in the teeth of much opposition that the large naval increases were tolerated by the House of Commons, added to which, as the Prime Minister writes, "it is no secret now that there were from time to time serious controversies on the subject in the Cabinet." In view of these difficulties, Mr. Asquith may perhaps not unreasonably congratulate himself on the efficiency and strength of the navy in 1914; and yet, as he admits, "Our military forces were not substantially added to between 1911 and 1914." In spite of the gigantic preparations going on in Germany, with which Downing Street was perfectly familiar, "Whether or not Great Britain was adequately prepared for war is a question which history will have to answer," observes Mr. Asquith, which is a magnificent method of dismissing those who have already delivered themselves with lack of decisiveness on this point. That the Government was continually faced with the possibility of war breaking out at any moment, he leaves the reader in no doubt; and the fear of their followers in the House, probably far more than fear of the Nation, prevented the Government from taking those practical steps which would have made for security, the Committee of Imperial Defense—notably in consultation with Canadian statesmen to consider the German naval menace in 1912—and in the drawing up of plans, did much that was to prove of inestimable value when the crisis came.

The Tenacious Days of 1914

While admitting that the ex-Kaiser's Memories are not a serious contribution to history, Mr. Asquith spends a considerable amount of time in exposing some of the glaring misstatements and assertions they contain, which even a superficial knowledge of the history of these years should be sufficient to refute.

Perhaps the most interesting part of his book, maintaining throughout a welcome note of judicial impartiality, is that recording the tense, dramatic sequence of those days in England in which he took a foremost part, after the Austrian ultimatum, when Germany's invasion of Belgium was England's final signal to enter the great war.

Of many of his colleagues who stood by him during this gigantic decision, Mr. Asquith speaks in high praise. Of none of them has he anything complimentary to say. Two of them, Lord Morley and Mr. Burns, felt it their duty to resign, and their letters of resignation are quoted. The following is a tribute to Mr. Burns, in its generosity typical of many others in the book: "A man of rare gifts and even rarer personality, always a staunch and loyal comrade, and one to go out with in all weathers." And of Sir Edward Grey (Viscount Grey), of whom this book is dedicated, he writes: "Between him and myself there was daily intimacy and unbroken confidence."

The Statesman of Today

Mr. Asquith's account, authoritative and sincere, of the efforts made by England over the years to stay the rapid and fatal increase in armaments, and her still more herculean efforts to negotiate peace rather than war in Europe at the end of July, 1914, is of value, not merely as an historical document. It serves to remind us that the statesman of today is the product and instrument of those whom he represents, and that the responsibility for a nation's temper and policy is in the hands, not of one person or a small group of persons, but of the people as a whole, with whom must lie the actual decision, unless voluntarily surrendered, along what lines the issues, great or small, between nations shall be determined; whether by warfare, as in the past, or in friendly interchange of confidence and good will. E. F. H.

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## Farington Records the Napoleonic Era

The Farington Diary

By Joseph Farington. Volumes 11, 1802-1804. London: Hachette, 1923. 21s.

It will be generally conceded that Farington's Diary, at the end of another big installment, does not begin to wear thin. Those merits which distinguished the first volume, causing it to run swiftly into two editions, are not less conspicuous in the second. While it is probable that it will not achieve so great a success, the reason will be, not that it is less interesting as a chronicle—in some ways it is considering a more important period in the history of England than did its predecessor—but because the novelty of a diary, brought to light after 100 years of incarceration, no longer belongs to it. Also, perhaps, if the confession must be made, in spite of his immense opportunities and many admirable qualities as a reporter of current events, we are becoming increasingly aware that Farington remains always a little dull.

Its Historical Importance

Mr. James Greig, in a most excellent introduction, waxes enthusiastic, as well he may, over the historical importance of this vast diary—the second volume contains the record of only two years, and the third volume, now in preparation, half that time—but of the incisiveness able to sum up a character or a mental attitude in a phrase, which he claims for him, we find little evidence.

These were the years when the shadow of a Napoleonic invasion lay over England, and when all who observed with discernment the military and political maneuvers of the First Consul, doubted not that sooner or later the great test of supremacy must be fought out between France and England. Farington was in Paris in the summer of 1802, and his comments on Napoleon, whom he observed frequently in public and met once face to face, are remarkably acute, as also are his strictures on the French people as a whole. Fox, opinion of the First Emperor of the French is recorded. "He spoke very lightly of the abilities of Buonaparte. In conversation he found him very deficient upon every subject; no powers or extent of mind. He considered the predominance of Buonaparte as the greatest imposition that ever was practiced upon the world."

Its Vivid Portraiture

Intelligent, alert, thoughtful, modest, the Farington Diary maintains its judicial calm amidst big events and little, always more interested in recording the opinions of others than its own—what Fustel thinks of Ople and Hogarth, Hogarth's opinion of Turner, and Flaxman's of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Yet, now and then, it breaks forth into a vivid bit of portraiture, as in the description of Napoleon sitting on his white horse at the great entrance to the Tuilleries, with an air of almost insolent detachment, while the troops marched before him; or in the description of Coleridge who, as was his habit, spent a whole evening pouring out opinions and explanations often, it would appear, as much to his own confusion as that of his audience.

Good measure, throughout, is this

POEMS

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second volume of the Farington Diary; and, if we sigh sometimes for the humorous insight of a Pepps, or the wit and grace of a Walpole in dealing with like situations, we cannot but be grateful to one who with such diligence and diffidence—the latter truly a rare virtue in the diarist—has illumined an important page in the history of his country.

A Glorification of Technique

How to Write Stories

By Walter Pitkin. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Mr. Pitkin is associate professor of journalism at Columbia University. His ideas upon the writing of short stories are positive, and, as stated in the present textbook, categorical. He believes that the United States stands supreme today in the production of short stories; that, although there is much to admire in the Russians and to marvel at in the French, "we must say as the sorrowful chamberlain did to Queen Victoria at the yacht race: 'Your Majesty, the Americans are first. And there is no second.'" To some who are not addicted to superlative statements, it may seem that the well-known educator speaks less like a professor than like a journalist, when he proceeds to declare that "there are many story writers now living who are immeasurably superior to Poe in every respect. It is not so generally admitted that there are many who outrank or at least equal Maupassant, but I do not hesitate to maintain this."

Now, it is perfectly true that Maupassant wrote some pretty shoddy stories, leaving out of consideration in this estimate his outlook upon life or his habit of expression. It is also perfectly true that one can easily support such general statements as Professor Pitkin makes, by adducing a personal theory of what a great short story should be. That he should so readily challenge the unthinking acquiescence of our public—especially the academic public—in established reputations, is a welcome attitude; there is something cocksure in his manner, however, that makes one suspect his firm allegiance to that American shibboleth, "technique."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Ships and the Sea in English Poetry

THE story of England began in sea adventure and so did her literature.

"Shall I loose my dusky little coracle  
On the glorious deep, wide bosomed ocean?  
Shall I face O Heaven's bright King  
Of my own free will, the salt com-mo-tion?"

So sang the Celtic adventurer, ready to follow the glamour of the sunset even to far western isles, and he was but a forerunner of the Saxon who knew no home but his high-prowed vessel, and had no songs that did not tell of the high streams and the wild dark waters of the Northern seas. All the poetry of that old England where Vikings were slowly won to ways of peace and Christianity is drenched by sea spray and wrapped in sea mists; even in stories of the saints we find the same note. It is the rage of the storm, the doubts of the voyagers, and the wisdom of the skipper that are still the theme, and the tale is told for those who know the sea.

But a change overtook the spirit of the people and all through the Middle Ages there is a silence about ships, sailors and the sea. Chaucer breaks it once, when he describes the shipman riding to Canterbury, but to our disappointment after speaking of his knowledge of the coasts "from Gotherland to the Cape of Finisterre," he fits him out with an old ready-made tale, having no bearing upon his calling. The best glimpse of sea life in the late Middle Ages is given us by the unknown poet who wrote "Patience"; this poem, which tells the story of Jonah, contains a fine storm scene, commencing (to modernize a little)

"Anon out of the northeast the noise begins  
When both breezes blow upon the wan waves  
Rough cloud wrack arises with red underlining  
The sea soughs full sore, a marvel to hear."

"Patience" is interesting because it shows us the type of ship used in the Northern Hemisphere in the fourteenth century and also proves that on the lonely coasts of Lancashire and Westmoreland, the old fashions in poetry still lingered, long after Chaucer had introduced French novelties to the south country. Long years of silence follow, until we reach the years of exploration and adventure and see England awaking to the romance of the new world beyond the sea. Even then English poetry still dealt little in direct allusion to ships or shipmen, but it felt the new enthusiasm and mirrored it in those works of Marlowe,

Shakespeare, Spenser and Milton, which are the pride of the Anglo-Saxon race. It was the romance of seafaring rather than a poet's love of the sea that appealed to the Elizabethans. Shakespeare and Spenser alone left any detailed account of a great ship. Spenser's seas were "fairie seas forlorn," moonlit strands where knights ride down to the edge of enchanted waters, and he had no love for the cross channel passage from Ireland in the huge great vessel he describes in "Colin Cloute's Come Home Again."

"Dancing upon the waters back to land,  
Yet, was it but a wooden frame and frail,  
Glued together with some subtle matter.  
Yet had it arms and wings and head and tail,  
And life to move itself upon the water."

The Elizabethans left very little poetry that might really be called poetry of the sea, and yet their thought was so tinged with sea adventure that we feel its influence, even to this day, and many a poet might say with Longfellow, after reading Marlowe or Shakespeare or Raleigh,

"I remember the black wharves and the ships  
And the sea tides tossing free,  
And the Spanish sailors with bearded lips,  
And the beauty and mystery of the ships  
And the magic of the sea."

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were again very poorly supplied with tales of the sea, and no long poem was attempted, unless indeed we count Pope's translation of the Odyssey as such. The eighteenth century looked out upon human life from a scholar's window-seat and finding mountains horrible and the countryside generally rather dull, it could not be expected to say much in praise of the ocean. Charles Cotton alone left a quaint finished picture of a ship at odds with a stormy sea, which is like nothing so much as one of the old Dutch seascapes in the galleries at The Hague.

It was the Romantics who brought to poetry the color, beauty and mystery of the heaven-reflecting sea: Wordsworth and Coleridge and Shelley taught poetry to steer again by the stars, to watch "the boat suspended in the sweep of the smooth wave," and to love

"The ever-changing sound and light  
And foam  
Kissing the sifting sands and caverns hoar  
And all the winds wandering along the shore."

Coleridge is the only English poet who has attempted a long poem of sea adventure, and there is little doubt that his "Ancient Mariner" was the direct result of a short sojourn at Bristol and the reading of an old volume of Elizabethan voyages.

The wheel has come full circle in our own days; the sea, shipping, and sailors enjoy once more a place as prominent as they ever had in the days when "The Wanderer" was written in the dialect of old Wessex. A modern poet, Massfield, gives thanks for

"The gift of being near ships, of seeing each day  
A city of ships, with great ships under weigh,  
The great street paved with water,  
And all the world's flags flying and sea-gulls dipping."

Indeed, the whole tone of English poetry is once more in keeping with the song,  
"I must go down to the sea again, to the lonely sea and the sky,  
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,  
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking  
And a grey mist on the sea's face and a grey dawn breaking."

## Andrew Lang's Talk

Because of the grace of his literary style, I was astonished to discover that these qualities were emphatically absent from his conversation. He was almost inarticulate in talk. He rarely spoke in sentences; instead he would growl and grumble, like an amiable house-dog, and then bark out his meaning in sudden, disconnected words and phrases. . . . He would wander rather aimlessly around the room, his tall, long-boned, lax-jointed figure somewhat loosely clad in tweeds; and, as he came to a pause and leaned upon the mantel, it might suddenly occur to him that you looked uncomfortable standing up. Then he would shout, "Chair!" as if it were a military command, and would point a long finger at some hospitable piece of furniture.

But though it was difficult to get him talking on any topic and to hope for a continuance that should be at all copious and fluent, I soon learned that I should have no difficulty in getting from him any specific information that I was actually seeking. He had few, if any, reticences and no evasions. He talked in shorthand, giving the essential nouns and verbs and omitting all the customary trimmings; but, precisely for this reason, you knew exactly what he meant. He never used language as a means of concealing thought; he would never have made a diplomat.

For instance, when I asked him to recall his very first meeting with Robert Louis Stevenson and to tell me if he had shared the experience, reported by so many other people, of being captivated at first sight by the extraordinary charm of Stevenson's personality, he astonished me by answering as follows: "Didn't like him at all. Long cape, long hair, long hands. Looked like another esthetic

Colvin had discovered. Never could stand esthetics. Didn't like him at all." It is, of course, unnecessary to remind the reader that Stevenson and Lang soon developed an intimate friendship which lasted for a lifetime. . . . Looking backward over that long intimacy, almost anybody else than Mr. Lang would have persuaded himself to believe that he must have liked Stevenson at first sight, or would at least have taken pains to give me that impression, since he knew that I would quote him in my book on R. L. S. Not so Andrew Lang. He hated "bosh," and told the truth, succinctly and emphatically.

His handwriting was not at all suggestive of his literary style, but it was curiously suggestive of his inchoate, non-literary speech. It was almost

## Aspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The balsam lifts its spires to Heaven,  
The ferns reach up their fronds, like fingers  
Groping toward space where sunlight lingers.  
The gentian raises to the skies  
Ever its wistful, shut, blue eyes,  
Trusting that somewhere perfect light is given.

The deer stands where the lilies part,  
Lifting its head to listen. Still  
The darkening water and the hill  
Reflect the last long sunset gleam.  
The dusk comes on, but still I dream—  
Light in the skies, and light within my heart.

Ruth Aughilltree.



Philippe de Cabasole's Castle at Vaucluse

## Petrarch at Vaucluse

IT WAS from Avignon, years ago now—though I remember it almost as though it were yesterday—that I set out for Vaucluse, on a spring evening, lovely even for Provence: Vaucluse, the valley which Petrarch first visited, as a boy, in 1316, in which he lived, and worked, with more peace, joy, and happiness than in any other of his earthly abodes, and which he has made for ever famous in memory. A most picturesque, though lonely retreat it was, girt about, in the middle ages, by trackless forests, and by hills from among which rushed forth the little river Sorgue, at the beginning of its brief descent and course, of some thirty-seven kilometers only, to join the Rhone on the north side of Avignon.

The way led me beneath a great avenue of plane-trees, between whose trembling leaves came distant visions of delight, sunlit uplands, and the twin towers of Chateau Renard upon their hill; then the pleasant banks of the Sorgue, and, not far away, the little walled village of Noyes—where some say that Laura was born—and Caumont, set among rich meadows and orchards, between banks where purple iris bloomed, and beside hedges white with masses of hawthorne flower, so sweetly scented that I regretted reaching the night's resting place, "L'Isle sur Sorgue." Once there, however, I stayed a day or two, idling among the flowery meadows, and chatting with the hotel proprietor, who was eloquent and amusing, though not about Petrarch or Vaucluse, but concerning a land he still hungered after, at times—Corse, he "pays de pays."

But, at last, late on one sultry afternoon, I rode very deliberately in the sunshine to Vaucluse, entered and climbed the rock-girt valley, and sat down on a grassy bank, to look about me. The evening breeze was rustling in the blue surface of the fountain; above me towered the great, circling cliff—the "horridous mons" of Petrarch—from beneath whose subterranean depths the Sorgue mysteriously emerges, to find itself pent and hemmed in by fantastically shaped boulders overgrown with shrubs and bushes. Swallows, and here and there a white butterfly, were darting and flitting over the pool whose slow current gathered speed, until, with a sudden rush and swirl, it tumbled, bubbling through transparency, into blue and white spouting of boiling foam that plunged and hissed and thundered down, from mossy rock to rock. Away down the gorge, over the rugged gray foreground, high above a grove of soft green fir trees, rose the fantastic crag, still crowned with the ruins of the castle where the poet used to pass happy hours, in the company of his intimate and devoted friend—a man of wisdom and of high character—Philippe de Cabasole. The pair loved one another like brothers, and often Philippe would leave his stately home, descend the cliff path, and walk, unannounced, into the poet's house or garden, below the castle, on the other side of the stream. No wonder that—though Italy al-

I never see the face of a woman, except that of my balliff's wife, who, possessing no physical beauty, is so little affected by the want of it that you may reckon her ugliness becoming to her. There never was a truster, humbler, more laborious creature."

Others might seek Petrarch out; but he sought out none. Hemmed in by the red rocks, the poet lived, seeing the valley of the outward, besides nature, and hearing only the occasional lowing of cattle, the bleating of sheep, the songs of the birds, and the ceaseless murmur of the stream—reading, writing, tending his gardens, "the most apt in the world to my fancy and desire," that, by their loveliness, compelled his admiration until the Italian in him pretends to be in a haughty "that such beauty should exist anywhere out of Italy." One garden was close beside the pool in which the Sorgue rises. "It was bowered in shade," Petrarch made for study as for nothing else, and consecrated to his Apollo. The other was close to his house, on an island in the swift flowing river, and connected with it by a little bridge. Here was a cool grotto of natural rock, in which he could work, unhindered by the glowing sun and blazing skies of Provence. Reading his letters, one would say, on the whole, that this stormy period of the middle ages offers few pictures more quietly harmonious than these of Petrarch at Vaucluse.

## The Stars and Dante

All the three sections of the Divina Commedia—Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso—end with the same words, stars. "What! Can I not everywhere gaze upon the sun and the stars?" Dante had written, when the ignominious offer of pardon in return for self-abasement reached him from Florence. All through his exile the stars had accompanied him; with shining, friendly eyes, they had looked down upon his wanderings, and their light was to him the promise of a world where sorrow should be turned into joy, and pain into peace. It was as heralds of the future, as well as companions in the present, that the stars were dear to him, and therefore it is with them that he closes each division of his poem:

Thence issuing we again beheld the stars.  
(Inferno) . . .  
Pure and made apt for mounting to the stars.  
(Purgatorio) . . .  
The Love that moves the sun and all the stars.  
(Paradiso) . . .  
—Mary Bradford Whiting, in "Dante the Man and the Poet."

## Randolph of Roanoke

As a Virginian aristocrat we are to envisage him. His conception of the Republic was that of a rather simple polity of land-owning squires entrusted to the care of amateurs like himself, pure of motive and zealous for the preservation of the liberties of the individual. It was taken directly from the pages of Plutarch, from the Athens of the sixth century or the Rome of

## Fear Not!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE the United States of America was in the pioneer stage, Hawthorne wrote about fear as the "stifling atmosphere of dread which obliterates all definiteness of thought." Fear is a term under which we may classify all the false beliefs which mortal mind has made itself heir to, and of which it says, "I dread this," or, "I dread that."

Pioneers meet new conditions that sometimes seem insurmountable; the unknown element may come in, which is dreaded. It is not, however, so much because of the condition, as because of the dread of it, that distress ensues. Reasoning properly with ourselves until we have overcome the dread of the unknown, we frequently prove the object or condition feared to be entirely harmless.

Isaiah speaks of God as saying, "Come now, and let us reason together." By reasoning from the basis of Truth, we learn how the understanding of Love casts out fear. Christ Jesus often said, "Fear not," and with his understanding of Love he removed fear. The Bible contains many experiences and testimonies of those whose use of divine Love cast out fear. The ninety-first psalm is incomparable as an antidote to fear; so much so that it is one of the best-loved chapters of the Old Testament. How definitely it commands, Fear not; dread not the unknown, or what may threaten to happen! And we may read, "There is no fear in love," and, "Perfect love casteth out fear." John, the beloved disciple, who used Love to overcome fear of the unknown, was able to approach nearer to the Master than any other of the disciples, as shown by his deep spiritual experiences. Thus John is able to reason with us, in an irrefutable manner, in his gospel, epistles, and Revelation. In Revelation it is told that he saw all fear uncovered and blotted out in the spiritual vision of the new heaven and the new earth.

Mary Baker Eddy studied all these reasonings, experiences, and testimonies in the Bible. She, too, learned of God how to "fear not" in the trying unknown circumstances that came to her, as the pioneer of Christian Science, along the upward path of spiritual understanding. Her writings reiterate the truth that "love casteth out fear." In the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 588), she defines fear, in part, thus: "Heat; inflammation; anxiety; ignorance; error." Can one think that

any of these mental states belong to the eternal, or that they are real? If not, then why agree to them? Inflammation, anxiety, and all such like, are self-destructive. Everything said or done that is not real is but so-called mortal conjecture. When a child guesses that two times two are five he is merely stating what cannot be known. Much of creed and dogma, of dictum and decree, has been but successive conjecture as to what so-called mind thought God and man might be. But whatever fearful conjecture one may believe, he really does not know; for no fear is ever real.

Christ Jesus' great wisdom and consequent fearlessness, which was an essential part of his manhood, made it possible for him to war constantly against, and to destroy, all mortal guessing about the unknown, the untruth which, even if believed to be true for a season, can never be so. When he questioned his disciples, he was seeking to develop their understanding of Love; and to teach them how to fear not. The understanding of divine Love produces moral courage, the use of which raises us above the fear that is our antagonist. In the proportion that we keep and practice the commandment, "Fear not," in the minutiae of life, as Jesus did, and in the proportion that we habitually express true love, in that proportion we realize courage to meet the experiences which try us; and Love is found waiting to meet us with its sufficiency. Mrs. Eddy knew well whereof she spoke when she said, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 149, 150), "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee."

When Jesus was undergoing that unparalleled experience on the cross, he cried out, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" But Love was there; and through his faith in and understanding of Love he reappeared victorious. And it was he also who said, "The works that I do shall he do also." Each one must pioneer his own way to the complete reflection of Love, which is our heritage. As we strive for it, we shall realize love enough to find our way out of fear, and to prove the reliability of divine Principle. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 199): "Christ, Truth, saith unto you, 'Be not afraid!'—fear not sin, lest thereby it master you; but only fear to sin."

the Gracchi; it could have nothing to do with foreign aggrandizement, servile mercenary armies, secret entanglements and intrigues. It was founded on a straightforward, wholly self-sufficing society whose roots were deeply implanted in the land; and it was strengthened philosophically from the writings of the English Tories, Bolingbroke and Burke. With such preconceptions the young Randolph first entered the House in 1799. He gave his allegiance heart and soul to the Jeffersonian Democrats who, by their attacks on a strongly centralized State, indicated how keenly they felt the necessity of the continuance of the Virginian ideal. Up to 1806 Randolph loyally and brilliantly served his party. After 1806 it may be said that he was practically the only Jeffersonian Democrat . . . The exigencies of the situation made that rather apparent.

To the ruling politicians it was plainly evident that not Virginia but rather the North and the new section of the West were becoming representative of the Republic. Progress, that progress which Jefferson had learned from the writings of the Frenchmen, Turgot and Condorcet, was in the air. For the nation to advance to splendour and greatness—and who did not desire such a consummation?—one had to expand to the West and the South. Indians, Spanish, and English notwithstanding; one had to build up systems of communication, and encourage an aggressive mercantile and economic development. . . . The old safe and easy-going provincialism was left behind, and a flamboyant nationalism became the passion of the day.

Had Randolph entered any other sphere than that of politics he would have met with a success far greater than was ever to be his lot. His gifts were remarkable; his letters and his diary show a spirit and a keenness of observation that might have advanced him far in literature. But politics was the pursuit of all well-born Virginians. For the nation to advance to splendour and greatness—and who did not desire such a consummation?—one had to expand to the West and the South. Indians, Spanish, and English notwithstanding; one had to build up systems of communication, and encourage an aggressive mercantile and economic development. . . . The old safe and easy-going provincialism was left behind, and a flamboyant nationalism became the passion of the day.

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## Retirement

(Seventeenth Century)  
How calm and quiet a delight  
It is alone  
To read, and meditate, and write.  
By none offended, nor offending none;  
To walk, ride, sit, or sleep at one's own ease.  
And pleasing a man's self, none other to displease!  
—Charles Cotton.

## Little Things

The question is, how far a Poet, in pursuing the description or image of an action, can attach himself to little circumstances without vulgarity or trifling? what particulars are proper, and enliven the image; or what are impertinent, and clog it? In this matter Painting is to be consulted, and the whole regard had to those circumstances which contribute to form a full, and yet not a confused, idea of a thing.—Pope.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1923

## EDITORIALS

THIRTY years ago Chicago, then a very ragged city both materially and spiritually, was awakening to the fact that it might contest for place among the great cities of the world. So far as its polite society was concerned, it was in what Edith Wharton, writing of a like period in New York's history, described as the age of innocence. It was the era when, as Mr. George Ade remarked later, to the tumultuous joy of a New York club which he was addressing, "Chicago society leaders were learning to wear evening clothes—in the evening!" At that moment the editor of a New York magazine, having some pretensions to social exclusiveness, dispatched Mr. William Waldorf Astor, father of the present Lord Astor, on a voyage of discovery to this up-and-coming western town. Mr. Astor wrote a charmingly ingenuous, and irritatingly patronizing, account of its simplicities. He found to his scandal that the front doors of the most eminent households were opened by maidservants, in cap and apron, instead of by liveried footmen. Furthermore, to his sophisticated eyes the habit of the first families of Michigan Boulevard—whereon at that time many first families resided—or of North State Street, of sitting on their "front stoops" and conversing with the neighbors of a summer evening, was indicative of a state of society almost bucolic. Perhaps his Gothamite view of Chicago was not so amazed as that of the English woman, who about that time, asking Mr. Ade concerning the habits of life in that town, was gravely told, "Why, I was living in a tree when they caught me." But if polite society, at the moment that the World's Fair was made the business of all Chicago, was perhaps in a somewhat rudimentary state, the city itself was seething with an ambition and a zeal for civic advancement which gave it in the ensuing thirty years so great a measure of progress, aesthetic even more than industrial, as to place it today in the very front ranks of the cities of the world.

The Christian Science Monitor today devotes much space to certain phases of that development of Chicago which has resulted from the impetus given by the World's Fair of 1893. We have laid stress rather on the artistic, literary, and social features of that development than upon merely industrial and financial growth. Notable as the latter qualities of progress have been, they are not unequaled by like advance made by even later comers in the industrial field, notably for example the city of Detroit. But it is improbable that any city in the whole world has undertaken and accomplished so much in the way of civic advancement and beautification, and in the progress of groups of its citizens in letters and in arts, as has Chicago in this brief space of time. It has had no Baron Haussman, to cut an imperial master and an unlimited public purse, to cut boulevards through its congested sections, as did Paris, in the days of its reconstruction, but the citizens of Chicago, operating through the slow and expensive methods of American municipal government, have themselves created a great system of parks and boulevards surrounding the city and linking up interior boulevards, laid out at great expense through its business districts. They found that the great drinking fountain of Lake Michigan, given them by nature, was contaminated by the sewage of the city flowing into their river. Without balking at the problem involved, they turned the river around, made it flow up hill and discharge its purified current into the Mississippi. They found access of a great section of their city to the water front blocked by a railroad, which after the fashion of American railroads had in early days seized upon what was to become the most valuable strip of city land. Oust the railroad they could not, but they sunk it out of sight, and carried into the lake new construction of land, on which have already risen the white marble palace of the Field Columbian Museum, and the adjacent Stadium of titanic proportions, and on which, as time permits, will rise stately groves and beautiful gardens.

The World's Fair with which this era of aesthetic development opened still ranks first in aesthetic qualities among the great international festivals the world has known. Not merely the artistic vision of the group of artists who constructed it, but the restraint with which they held themselves free from anything approaching the bizarre, and adhered strictly to classic lines and proportions, has made the lesson of the beauty of its buildings enduring, though the substance of them has faded from view. How much of the notable interest shown among the present generation of Chicagoans today in art and literature is due to the stimulus furnished by the World's Fair at a moment when the city was in its formative state is only to be conjectured, but the concrete facts of that interest stand out in a way to compel attention. It is a phenomenon not to be ignored that, in the Art Institute, Chicago has today a school which, of all institutions of its sort in the United States, is recognized as the leader. And it is an interesting corollary to this fact that there should be in Chicago an art club of business men, who find their recreation in taking easels and paint boxes into the woods and along the lake shore, and painting pictures, many of which are of an excellence fitting them to be hung in the Art Institute galleries by the side of the best productions of professional artists. It is no mere accident that from the simplicity of the Thomas Orchestra concerts, given in the old Exposition Building, musical appreciation has been so extended and advanced that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Chicago Opera Company are the impressive results. And if because of the tendency of authors to cluster about their best market in New York, as flies about sugar, the literary colony of Chicago is limited, there are still enough literary figures there resident and practicing their

profession to justify the publication of a portly volume at this very moment by the literary editor of a local daily newspaper, in which the poetic qualities of such figures as Carl Sandburg, Edgar Lee Masters, Lew Saret, and Harriet Munroe, together with the romantic imaginings of Sherwood Anderson, Robert Herrick, and Ben Hecht, are suitably set forth. Perhaps there is a lesson in the fact that the poetic thought of Chicago thirty years ago found expression in the fanciful whimsies of Eugene Field, while today the materialistic and often cynical imaginings of Sandburg and Edgar Lee Masters are its manifestations. Captious and cynical critics point out that the fictional magazine emanating from Chicago, which now claims to lead all others in point of circulation, fills its pages mainly with the contributions of novelists resident in other towns. But none the less, Chicago's literary atmosphere, even if its latest chronicler explains his topic by a quotation from A. E. modestly averring, "A literary movement consists of five or six people who live in the same town, and hate each other cordially." And, moreover, if Chicago lacks in any degree as a producer of fiction, it has served as the scene of some of the best and most notable American stories.

In The Christian Science Monitor today Chicagoans are permitted to give reminiscences of the earlier stages of their city's development. As a rule they lay but little stress upon the ruggedness, not to say the raggedness, of its quality in the early 1890's. It was then a city of turbulent passions and ill-ordered habits. Its picturesque Mayor was famed for playing the part of Haroun-al-Raschid, riding in the early hours of the day about his domain that he might have personal knowledge of the needs of its streets, however distant and humble. It would be some task today, when the city bids fair to bridge the entire stretch of territory along Lake Michigan between Wisconsin and Indiana. It was a town in which the lawless element was self-assertive to just the point that compelled the law-abiding citizens to take so active and intelligent an interest in public affairs that today political contests in that city enlist, more than perhaps in any other considerable American community, the best endeavors of the best people. It was a city scarce forty years removed from the swamp in which grew the weed, skunk cabbage, from which its Indian name was derived, yet its builders were already sinking deep into this morass the cribs of iron rails on which were erected the first skyscraping buildings in the United States. It was even then a place in which an ignoble present competed sullenly with a soaring and ambitious future. But the future won, ambition triumphed, and today Chicago has ceased to be in any sense local, or even national—it is ceasing to be ugly, and is in places supremely beautiful. The Fair introduced it to the knowledge of foreign peoples, and its intellectual development, no less than its material progress, has ever since proceeded along lines broadly international in their scope.

In the life of normal cities thirty years is but as a moment. Sink a foundation anywhere in London and you come across relics of the Roman occupation during the first century A. D. In Chicago that which is fifty years old is antique and whatever antedates the fire in 1871 is looked upon as prehistoric.

ALL over the world the tactics of the liquor interests are similar. Against prohibition in Finland the campaign follows the same general lines as in the United States. "The law cannot be enforced," "More drinking than ever," "Smuggling impossible to stop"; such are the slogans that are dinned into the ears and imprinted on the eyes of the public by anti-prohibition newspapers and by the liquor agents in private conversation. As general proof, specific instances of violating the law are cited.

What is the whole truth about prohibition in Finland? In view of the widely circulated unfavorable reports, the recent anti-alcoholic congress at Copenhagen sent an international delegation to ascertain the facts on the spot. These men, coming from such widely separated points as London, Boston, Paris, Cork, Venice, Basel, Prague, Lausanne and Strassburg, reported as follows:

The news items published by several foreign papers, according to which prohibition was represented as having suffered a complete shipwreck and excessive drinking as having become distressingly widespread, have been circulated wholly for a definite purpose. At least the situation in Finland, where temperance and general conditions of well-being are concerned, is so far as they can be observed by foreigners during a brief visit, are considerably better than in the non-prohibition countries in which many of the undersigned reside. (In Finland about 5 per cent of mental diseases are caused by alcohol, while in Switzerland, France and Italy the proportion runs as high as from 25 to 30 per cent.)

The undersigned are fully aware of the great difficulties caused by smuggling, carried on at a great scale, even into countries which do not have prohibition, and of the many other obstacles that prevent a complete enforcement of the law. We express, however, the strong hope that Finland will soon overcome these difficulties, aided by the Baltic states, whose cultural interests demand that they refrain from becoming accomplices in the guilty acts of smugglers.

This reports sounds true. It does not deny, either that the law is violated or that there is smuggling, but it compares the situation in Finland with that in countries where liquor is sold openly and freely. As Carlyle wrote in his essay on Burns, a ship coming to port should not be judged solely by its appearance, but also by the distance it has traveled, and the storms it has weathered. The opposition to prohibition is everywhere active, but the progress achieved should be considered, as well as what yet remains to be accomplished before the goal is attained.

It has been said by an eminent American that prohibition cannot be fairly tested in less than ten years. It may take even longer. It takes time for a wet country to dry up. The coming generation will decide. In 1919 William Allen White remarked that many of the soldiers from his native State of Kansas had never seen a saloon until they reached France. Is Kansas noted for its vio-

lations of the anti-liquor law of the United States? Does not that distinction belong to states that only recently had saloons? On his return from the Copenhagen Congress, the Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, one of the American delegates, remarked to the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, "People on this side forget, I fear, that we have had prohibition for years in most of the states and that it is most in favor where it has been longest tried." Suppose the situation were the reverse? Then all the liquor men would have to do would be to fold their hands and wait.

Internationally the prohibition situation is bound to improve. A part of the British press is much more respectful toward the American law than it was, and as education advances the British public will see more clearly not only the advantages of prohibition, but also that future co-operation with the United States depends on friendly aid in suppressing smugglers. The good will of the American people is worth more to the Empire than the profits of the whisky distillers. Similarly the Baltic states need the solidarity of Finland.

WE LISTENED with bated breath, the other day in a bookshop, to a lady's request for a copy of "Advancement of Learning." There seemed no explanation of her choice, unless it was indicated by the presence of her young daughter, who meantime fingered with evident glee the towering stacks of novels and detective stories. Obviously she had been set a stint by her literature mistress. But need she be pitted for having to read Francis Bacon? We thought of all the boys and girls, now back at school, who are driven through the required English classics and we wondered when these will be presented in a guise which they can both understand and appreciate. In these days of vociferous pleas for the ousting of the ancients and the exclusive study of the moderns, we are bound to examine the pros and cons of the dispute.

Mr. William McFee, in "A Letter in Reply to a Young Gentleman of Yale University," contributed to the current number of The Bookman, writes pertinently of these things. In fact, his paper is calculated to clarify many muddled arguments. "The Young Gentleman" has propounded some questions on beginning authorship, and Mr. McFee, perhaps during an idle hour at sea, has settled himself to make satisfying answer. "The reason why we must acquire a knowledge of these old 'has-beens,'" he writes, referring to the usual revolt, "is that nothing can be done in any profession without a standard. The whole business of education beyond the elements is designed, not to fill the brains with facts as a bin is filled with beans, but to fashion in the mind an instrument by which a work of art or literature can be gauged. Only by means of this gauging, this trained instinct for fineness, can we attain to the permanent enjoyments of life." Twice, too, Mr. McFee alludes to that phrase of La Farge's, "the acquired memories of the artist," emphasizing the value of these memories which may be had only through the reading of the great books of the world. These books constitute a standard by which we may measure our contemporaries about whom we are so enthusiastic—the sort of standard which came to Niel Herbert through the study of those well-worn copies of the Bohn Library, from his uncle's shelves in that western town where lived Miss Cather's "Lost Lady."

Here, then, is an extraordinarily good reason why the classics should hold their place. If only the young people in school could have their impatience appeased by this explanation, how great a treasure-trove would be preserved for them. We had Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" made so objectionable that never since have we been able to read it with any degree of pleasure. But, in spite of this "required reading," there can be built up those "acquired memories" which come with the reading of the inclinations.

## Editorial Notes

IF THE League of Nations never does anything else to merit the esteem of mankind, its vast humanitarian project of settling almost 1,000,000 Greek refugees on Greek territory, which has just been launched, would seem to afford sufficient ground for assuring it the permanent gratitude of the world. It may appear somewhat anomalous that an American should have been chosen by the League officials to direct the work, but perhaps they did so because they realize that, despite the technical stand which the United States has taken on the League question, the American people appreciate their efforts for the betterment of the world. Anyhow, in the choice of Mr. Henry Morgenthau undoubtedly a good selection has been made.

FROM the standpoints of philology, exegesis, and historical research, the reproduction of one of the great Bible MS. of what might be described the later Middle Ages constitutes a noteworthy Spanish achievement. The "Bible of Olivares," as it is called, was translated from the Hebrew into Castilian during the decade 1420-30 by Rabbi Moses Arragel. The Codex has been frequently described, but it is only within the last few years that the Duke of Alba, who owns the MS., determined to print it in a form worthy of its importance. For many years the Bible was in the possession of the Spanish Inquisition.

"ALLEGIANCE to the Constitution" is a fitting slogan for the national campaign to be conducted in the United States by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for a year from this coming November. Of course, its primary purpose will be to educate the American people regarding the prohibition amendment, but, as Miss Anna A. Gordon, the national president of the union and its acting world president; said, in a recent address: "Not only rumrunners and bootleggers should receive attention. Many other people are violating our laws."

## Chicago Bookmen of the Nineties

By FRANK M. MORRIS

THE most bookish period in Chicago's literary history, it always has seemed to me, was that between, say, the years 1890 and 1894, the early years of the nineties, those flourishing years that saw the rise of Stone & Kimball, and Way & Williams, that witnessed the beginnings of The Chap-Book, and that hastened the fame of Eugene Field.

Throughout most of the period to which I have referred, I was skipper of a bookshop in a basement at State and Madison streets, on the site of which now stands the Boston Store. My place was a popular resort of the bookmen of the day, largely, I always have believed, through the presence there, most of the time, of "Gene" Field, one of my earliest friends. He was the magnet that, in large degree, drew others of the city's writers and collectors through my doors. In a paragraph of reminiscence about the old shop, Francis Wilson, the actor, also a long-time friend of Field, once wrote:

"Can't you picture Field, seated in the center, like the minstrel of old, with Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. Frank Bristol, Dr. Woolsey Stryker, Irving Way, Frank Larned, Slason Thompson, Dewitt Miller, George W. Cable, Harry B. Smith, Frank Holme, Opie Read, Charles Eugene Banks, Will L. Visscher, J. W. Coulstock, Joe Jefferson, William J. LeMoine, Ben King, Ernest McGaffey, and all the rest of us, hanging upon his every syllable as he told us, as only he could tell, of the 'Happy Isles in the Golden Haze of Yonder.'"

That perhaps suggests the sort of thing that happened in the Chicago bookshops of the nineties, in which much of the genius and recklessness of the day used to flog forth, as in the taverns of old London. Well, mine was a sufficiently commodious shop, and if all of the good fellows mentioned by Francis Wilson did not gather there daily, it is certain that at one time or another they were all there, and sometimes all together. And do not think that Mr. Wilson has mentioned all the kindly, clever young fellows (old fellows, too, some of them) who came to the shop to fish for books or conversation. He has only scratched the surface. A book would not hold my remembrance of them all, but the list may be extended by the names of Finley Peter Dunne, George Ade, Elliott Flower, Willis J. Abbot, Montgomery B. Gibbs, Henry M. Hyde, Frank Putnam, Wallace Rice, Harold Vynne, Percival Pollard, Elwyn Barron, George Horton, John McGovern, Roswell Field, Melville E. Stone, Reginald DeKoven, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.

Look up almost any of those names in a public library catalogue, and note the distinguished works to their credit. They were beginning then; today most of them have arrived. Most of them were "newspaper boys" when I first knew them, and they patrolled beats as policemen did. Between "assignments," in the luncheon hour, after hours, perhaps on stolen time, if the truth be told, they dropped in upon me, then traipsed on to the "Saints and Sinners Corner" of McClurg's, or to whatever new adventure beckoned. Usually it was the "Saints and Sinners Corner," for there was a great lure about the "Corner," and many were the discussions that went forward in that bookish nook, where, as everywhere, "Gene" Field was the center of attraction.

"Gene" was doing his famous column, "Sharps and Flats," in the Daily News, in those days, and by his bookish articles, short but pithy, he did much to stimulate the book fever of the day. Himself a voracious reader and collector, he led his friends, his admirers, and his satellites into the delightful quagmire of "collecting." Readers of his collected works, today, will discover many of these articles, and perhaps even more poems of a bookish nature. He immortalized Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus and Dr. Frank M. (now Bishop) Bristol, by his characterization of them as Friar Gonsal and Friar Francis, in an extravagant skit entitled "The Story of Two Friars and How the Devil Pursued Them," a happy hoax that later I privately printed in a limited edition of 350 copies. Another ingenious jest of Field's, which I privately printed, was his "Auto-Analysis," a piece of autobiographical writing purporting to relate the facts of his life. Much of it, indeed, is true; but only one who knew Field can say just where facts end and fiction begins. Nothing more characteristic of the man can be found, however, than this delicious whimsy.

It was about this time that Bishop Bristol (only the Reverend Frank, then) discovered in Colorado a first folio Shakespeare with one of the few extant Shakespeare signatures. It was the literary sensation of the day, here and in England, and later it passed into the mighty collection of Charles F. Gunther. And Gunther, too, in those days, became possessed of another sensational rarity, an ancient volume with a Mexican imprint—the first book printed in America. No, neither the Shakespeare nor the Mexican volume came from my shop!

I have already mentioned many of the active writers of that day, but as I think again of those dainty books published by Stone & Kimball (later Herbert S. Stone & Co.), and Way & Williams, I am reminded of other writers of considerable importance whom no commentator on the period dare neglect to mention. Notably Stanley Waterloo—Stanley, with his high, bald forehead—who wrote at least one book that is a classic, "The Story of Ab," and a number of others that ought to be classics. And J. K. Friedman must not be forgotten; his stories of low life are notable and admirable.

And I have forgotten Emerson Hough—a bad lapse of memory—and S. E. Kiser, and Earl Marble, and Charlie (C. W.) Taylor of the Tribune; not Bert Taylor, who came later; and John T. McCutcheon and his brother, George Barr, of Graustark celebrity. There was a seller of those days—"Graustark." Stone published it, and everybody read it. It was G. B. M.'s first book, and how it did sell! And a little later McCutcheon, a best seller, wrote "Brewster's Millions," and published it under the pseudonym of "Richard Graves," declaring that his name was not necessary to the sale of a book. He proved that, too, for "Brewster's Millions" sold hugely, and is still selling.

The most prolific man of the day, I suppose, was Opie Read—seven-foot Opie, who with a coonskin-cap and leggings would look like Daniel Boone. Opie! I saw him the other day, and he hasn't changed much. In the nineties he was writing his greatest books, books that have sold enormously from that day to this, and are numbered among the best of American novels—"A Kentucky Colonel," "Emmet Bonlore," "A Tennessee Judge," "The Jacklins," "An Arkansas Planter," and a long list of others. Laird & Lee published most of them, but Francis J. Schulte published a number, and I think he antedated Laird & Lee as Opie's publisher.

Among the illustrators were Maxfield Parrish and Walter Enright and Frank Hazenplug. How many Parrish collectors today know that the cover design of Opie Read's "Bolano," published by Way & Williams, was the work of Maxfield Parrish? It is one of the most charming of the many little books of the period.

Great days! I am happy to have been a humble part of them. I have yet to regret the decision that brought me up from Indiana to open a bookshop in Chicago. And if I close my eyes, I can see again the basement shop at State and Madison, and "Gene" Field coming down the steps on his first visit. There was a twinkle in his eye, which happily I caught, and I was prepared for a joke when he addressed me. "Have you a copy of the unexpurgated poems of Felicia Dorothea Hemans?" were his first words.

What would I give to see him again? To bring back those days in a Chicago now as dead as Tyre? More than I have ever owned! But there is small satisfaction in bidding for the impossible. I have my memories. Those that I have set down above are a haphazard few of them—and I have reached the end of my space allowance.